Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 253 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,360,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama.
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month,
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,00,70,550/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	69,93,990/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. O. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Assistant Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION

During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.
On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.,
ANOTHER DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness.
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug. Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number.
DISEASE ARRESTED.
Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.
Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
DEACONESS HOME.
LUCKNOW.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW
MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND 4 Volumes. Rs. 3.
MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Sons, Telegraphic Address

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS, MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE GINS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Premji Goculdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. F. A. Oojamsey and Co.
50 bales each 20 pcs Japanese Gins No. Asal Butak.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES M. G. BROACH FINE COTTON.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba by order of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Nensukhdas Shivnarayan,
Delivery order No. 55—
100 bales M. G. Broach Fine Cotton.
The above goods are on view in the Krishna godown of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Victoria Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES AND LOOSE PIECES OF VELVET.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at House No. 60/64 at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Lakhami and Co. of Parsi Gully, Mirza Street:—
A B & C—7435-7444—2 cases each, 18/19 pieces original German Cotton Velvet No. 27000 AAA or other.
8566—19938—1 case 16 pieces Silk French Velvet No. 111000.
2436—6-7-8—3 cases each about 24 pieces Silk French Velvet No. 7750.
Also
24 loose pieces of the above numbers with two boarders.
2744—3/4—2 cases each about 19 pieces Silk French Velvet No. 4150.
Also
23 loose pieces of the above number.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery order applied for within 8 days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Tulsidas Ramdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Vadilal Purshotamdas:—
12 packages each 300 pairs English-made white Dhotees No. 9 or other 8-10 yards.
2 packages each 200 pairs English-made white Dhotees No. 1344 or others.
4 packages each 200 pairs English-made white Dhotees No. 36999 or other.
7 packages each 200 pairs English-made white Dhotees No. Bholijan and other.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE TWILL.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Vakhatchand Dahyabhoy:—
4 bales each 50 pieces English-made White Twill No. 40.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the National Trading Co. at the godown at 10th Khetwadi Lane.
7 dozns. Wilson's Suttle.
20 dozns. Reeds.
160 dozns. Suttle.
35 dozns. Roller Skin.
3 pieces Roller Cloth.
1 piece 68 inches sizing flannel.
1 piece 66 inches sizing flannel.
1 piece Clears Cloth.
4 rolls Emry flate 1½ inch.
4 rolls Emry flate 1 inch.
28 gross Pickers No. 4.
15 gross Raw Hyde Pickers.
4 rolls Strapping flate.
5 gross Temper Roller.
62 dozns. Heals.
1 roller Hair Belting.
9 gross Wire Spring 12 inch. by ¾ inch.
696 lbs. Hair Picking Bands.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
38, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1469.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th day of Oct. 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, off Hummum Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture by well known makers (some pieces by Messrs. Benjamin, Roberts, Breslauer), comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, Benjamin's combination hall sofas, English lady's writing tables, English cabinets, Robert's library chairs, Breslauer's music cabinet, Walnutwood Vienna palm stand, very rich fast vegetable dye drawing room carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, almost new "Underwood" typewriter, roll top office tables, made to order round corner safe, rich pictures, rich carved blackwood furniture, almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, rocking chairs, book cases, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
23, Medows Street.

SALE OF 31 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 26th October, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction by order of Hafiz Khanbhai Tyabbhai and Co. at their shop at Muljee Jaitha Market Ganesh Chawk and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Jaishanghbai Chhaganlal:—
18 packages white mulls Joomarpato each 140 to 150 pieces of 3 different widths No. 565, 575, 585 or others.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Kedarnath Bhugwandas.
13 packages white mulls each 140 to 150 pieces No. 3 R. or others.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES MULLS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Panjabi Manimal Shamdas below his Pedhi Zaveri Bazar, opposite to Lakhmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Morarji Goculdas of Ganesh Chawk.
4 packages mulls No. 7373 or others being balance of the contract of 9 packages.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES BLEACHED LONGCLOTH.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Narotamdas Devidas below his Pedhi, in Multani's Mala at Vithalwadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Banchhoddas Valabhai of Ganeshchawk.
37 packages bleached longcloth, i.e.:—
4 packages No. 111 or others.
4 packages No. 222 or others.
4 packages No. 333 or others.
16 packages No. 444 or others.
16 packages No. 666 or others.
13 packages No. 888 or others.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance shall be paid and delivery taken within 3 days.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MONTHLY EVENTS for one year to come with Character Sketch and General Yogams for Life. Rs. 2. HORA NILAYAM, Cocanada. 2627

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X." c/o. Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and COPYING CLERKS for a Solicitor's Firm. Apply to Box No. 1015-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2599

REQUIRED at once for the Taj Mahal Hotel, several PARSI CLERKS and SUPERVISORS for Bars. Also several BARMEN and good WAITERS. Apply to MANA- 2630

REQUIRED by a firm of Solicitors, a MANAGING CLERK, having experience in the line. Apply to Box No. 1002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2543

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER and SALESMAN. Apply personally to SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, Princess Street, Jooma Musjid, Bombay. 2581

WANTED—A 1st or 2nd class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cocoanut Oil Crushing Factory. Apply, stating salary to Messrs. KHANCHAND GUNIDARAM P. Coy., Khori Garden, Karachi City. 2380

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Rly, Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa, first class Engine Fitters and Boiler makers. Salary offered Rs. 150 per mensem on three years' agreement, with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1014 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2596

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a local mill an experienced practical SIZING MASTER. Apply to Box No. 1026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2632

WANTED—2 GALLEY PRESSMEN and 2 DISTRIBUTORS, for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENT to take charge of Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 1023 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2623

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on monthly contract. Apply for particulars R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bungalow, Sandhurst Road. 2631

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in Bombay, LANCASHIRE BOILER of Marshall Sons, 24 by 6½ by 150 in sound condition, used for a short period. Apply Box No. 1028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2637

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—One second-hand Oliver No. 6, Foolscap size; One second-hand Remington No. 7; One second-hand Remington No. 10—F. M. BAPTISTA & Co., Repairers of all standard Typewriters 10, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 2635

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H.-P., 4 Cylinder, STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, lately painted and overhauled in perfect order. Price Rs. 4,750. Further particulars from Box No. 1025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

FOR SALE—First class HORSES and a steel wheel VICTORIA, good as new. Also 6-cylinder CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, Limousine body, dynamo, etc., etc. Apply EDULJEE S. SHROFF, Jaffer Terrace, opposite Tardeo Post Office. 2583

12-16 (R.A.C. 15.9) WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR fitted with Rotax System, Dynamo and Electric Lamps, Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels, Jericho Whistle, 5 Tyres, good condition, in first class running order, Rs. 10,000 or nearest offer. Apply H. J. DUNLOP, The Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad, Deccan. 2616

FOR SALE—(1) At the corner of Napean Sea Road, PLOT OF LAND (free-hold) area 1,034 sq. yds. (2) at Forjett Street, plot of land (free-hold) 1,435 sq. yds., (3) at Versova Road Andheri—Hilly land, area 12,000 sq. yds. For particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort. 2566

WE have a large stock of MACHINERY FOR SALE with late Krishna Mills, Ld., Delhi, such as Mules, Hand Reels, Drawing, Slubing, Intermediate and Roving Frames, Rollers and Clearer Carding Engines, Brass Pipes and Cast Iron Pipes as well as all other Machinery fitted with Bellow Room for Cotton purpose together with English Leather Beltings and Pulleys of different sizes and make. Full particulars on application. Apply to Selling Agent:—S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri, Delhi. Telegraphic Address "ZAMIR." 2292

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET—Second floor, Hall, dining, and four rooms, kitchen, loft, &c., on Gowalia Tank Road, for Parsis only. Apply RUSTOMJI between 2 and 5 at Davar's College, Esplanade Road. 2633

TO LET from 1st December, 1918, a Commodious SHOW ROOM situated at the prominent corner of Hughes Road, at "RUSI MANSION", at present occupied by the Imperial Automobile Co. Apply DARABSHAW BOMANJEE DUBASH, 54, Apollo Street, Fort. 2485

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

PRACTICAL PHYSICAL CHEMISTS knowing Calculus and Continental languages for Techno-Chemical and Bio-Chemical and Pharmacological Research work; would have to enter into an agreement for ten years' service. Salary Rs. 500 rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

WANTED also MEDICAL MEN having medicine or pharmacology as their special duty and also knowing the principles of Physical Chemistry and continental languages, for treating patients and recording observations in different hospitals, asylums and dispensaries on the lines of the Germicidal and Metabolic Treatment discovered and being perfected by the undersigned. Liberal salaries from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 offered according to qualifications and experience.

Apply to:

Professor TRIBHUVANDAS
KALYANDAS GAJJAR,
Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier,
Bombay No. 1.

2589

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the half year, commencing from the 1st January, 1919, will be received up to 12 o'clock, by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1918.

A sum of Rs. 100, one hundred in cash, must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1, one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Storekeeper,
Junagad State Railway.

2601

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909; H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions.

2577

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. as OVERSEER as a temporary measure for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters for taking measurements of different sites and fixing regular lines of streets in the City of Sholapur.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of the month with testimonials of good work done

PRESIDENT,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur, 10th October, 1918.

2476

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, HAJI AHMED ABBA, has contracted to purchase from MAHOMED HASAN MAHOMED IBRAHIM MUKTABAY, SHAIK AHMED bin MAHOMED IBRAHIM MUKTABAY, MAHOMED ABDULLA TAJUDIN MUKTABAY, HAFIZABAI, daughter of Tajudin Muktabay and wife of Mahomed Hasan Mahomed Ibrahim Muktabay, and KHATUZABAI, daughter of Tajudin Muktabay and wife of Shaik Ahmed bin Mahomed Ibrahim Muktabay, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those three several pieces or parcels of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 74 3/9, 133 3/9 and 91 square yards respectively, now formed into one entire piece aggregating in all to 208 2/3 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1670, 2486 and 2999, New Nos. 8798, 9512 and 9940, Old Survey Nos. 1131, 1129 and 1130 and New Survey No. 4418, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Grant Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6931 and Street Nos. 224-226, Dhaboo Street and C Ward No. 7952 and Street Nos. 68 to 78 and 228, Grant Road and Dhaboo Street and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Grant Road and on or towards the South by the house of Esufally Bangriwalla.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1918.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2592

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LARGE IRON SAFE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One large cupboard fashion iron safe by Harichand Mancharam with Chubb's locks and keys, lying in the Custody of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALEXANDRINA LOBO and DESOUZA has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at 4th Marine Street, otherwise called New Sonapore Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, whereof Jairam Nanu Bhawoo is the present Fazandar, containing by admeasurement 215.91 square yards be the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2691 (1) and 2691 (2), Street Nos. 67, 69, 67a, 69a, 420 and 428 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Lohar Street Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the Dhuswadi, Dhobi Talao, on or towards the North by the Lohar Street, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Cawasji Pallonji Sheth.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2626

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ARDESHIR MANEKJI MISTRY, ERACHSHA MANEKJI MISTRY and PESTONJI JAMSETJI SHROFF have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. EBRAHIM CADERBHAI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold (redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, known as Block E, situate, lying and being at Balaram Street, Grant Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33-35, and etc., New Nos. 13583, 13555, 13906, 13905, 13914, 13944, and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 175, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, 132 and New Survey No. 6984 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4401 and Street No. 34, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors known as Plot G, on or towards the West by a forty feet road, on or towards the North by the property of Sirinbai Cawasji Lentin and Awabai Rustomji Kotwal and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors known as Block F.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2638

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG FILMS

'FRANK KEENAN'
'FRANK KEENAN'
in the Great American Photoplay
"Loaded Dice"
"Loaded Dice"

One of the strongest dramatic productions ever shown on the Empire screen.

"LOADED DICE"
is a drama with a
REMARKABLE PUNCH!

Its timeliness is shown by the fact that it deals with

Food Profiteering.

Here at Last!

Commencing Saturday 26th October
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
KAISER
KAISER
KAISER
"THE BEAST OF BERLIN"

The truly Great Picture of these greatest days in all history—the picture for which the whole world has been waiting.

IT STRIPS NAKED THE SOUL OF HISTORY'S MADDEST MURDER KING.

A blazing revelation of the absolute Truths. A picture of the secret instincts, the unholy desires of William of Hohenzollern, as known only to those immediately around him. Be sure to see ti.

NEXT WEEK
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
Next Saturday October 26th at 9-30 p. m.
Return of the Bandman Opera Co.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Company
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
Saturday 26th October at 9-30 p m.
The popular favourite of Bombay
"High Jinks"
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p. m.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Monday 28th October at 9-30 p.m.
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(Second Edition)
Tuesday 29th October at 9-30 p. m.
"CARMINETTA"
Wednesday 30th October at 9-30 p.m.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Thursday & Friday 31st Oct. and 1st Nov. at 9-30 p. m.
A Musical Tale of the East
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR

Lessees the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

To day at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
The Cleverest Comedy Hit of the year.
Charlie Chaplin
Charlie Chaplin
All by himself—Just him and the terrible Animals in
1 A. M.
(The Latest Mutual Chaplin Comedy)
In 2 Reels.
NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE
The only one-man picture ever produced
Mary Miles Minter
Mary Miles Minter
Dainty Damozel of Girlish Grace—Blue-Eyed Fairy of the Screen
IN
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"
Comedy Drama in 4 Reels.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
The latest from Blighty in Pictures.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest
THE FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Howitt-Phillips Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
LAST NIGHT'S SUCCESS:
J. Hartley Manners'
Brilliant Comedy:
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
To-morrow at 9-30 p.m.
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
Saturday, Matinee at 5 p. m.
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
Saturday Night at 9-30
Cicerley Hamilton's Great Play:
"DIANA OF DOBSONS"
Monday and Tuesday next at 9-30
In response to numerous requests, Brieux's great lesson for Adults only:
"DAMAGED GOODS"
Booking at Rose & Co.
PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.
To-day, at 6-30 p. m. only.
POPULAR PICTURES
Including the 5-reel Metro-play
"THE HALF-MILLION BRIBE"
Adopted from the famous American play and novel entitled "The Red House." A strange story of how a man was reformed through being brought to poverty, and of his wife's noble sacrifice—full of romance, sensation and excitement.
Popular Prices—Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT GALA NIGHT
PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 NIGHT 10
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
Choice Cinema Film
Containing a
POWERFUL DRAMA
PENALTY OF FOLLY
or
IN THE HANDS OF
LONDON CROOKS
Most Sensational Drama ever Screened
6,000 FEET 6,000
LOOK OUT FOR OUR NEW VARIETIES.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
The most accomplished screen actress
IN
"SOLD FOR GOLD"
5TH DRAMA IN THE SERIES OF 8 ON
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"
Dealing with vital questions of modern life.
ALSO ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA
"FAR FROM HOME"
An S.C.A.G.L. Production in 3 acts
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
—"LET'S GO"—
Comic by Luke
LOOK OUT FOR
KIPPLING'S
—"NAULAKHA"—
The most sumptuous production of the year
produced by
PATHE
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bombay's most Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
Presents to-night and during the week
A Splendid "Butterfly" feature
Money Madness
featuring Mary McLaren and
EDDIE POLO
THE IDOL OF MILLIONS.
Also the Latest Universal Screen Magazine and an two reel L.K.O. Comedy
entitled "ROPED INTO SCANDAL."

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva; (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Rs. 7-8
Cossi Silk Complete for one Suit
Rs. 17-8.
Pure Silk for one suit Complete.
PURE COSSI SILK DHOTIE
with plain and fancy borders. Suitabie for Ladies, and Gentlemen's use.
Size 5 yards by 44 inches.
Price, Rs. 11-8 per Dhotie.
PURE COSSI SILK CHADAR
(WRAPPER)
with plain border on sides .. .. Rs. 7
with fancy border on sides .. .. Rs. 10
Size 3 yards by 50 inches.
Order from—
PADDY SILK Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer .
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs
OUR MANUFACTURED
Cossi Silk Suit Pieces
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price **Rs. 8** per piece
Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA.)

BEST HAIR TONIC
KESHAVKANT
HAIR OIL
Ask for free sample from
Dwarkadas Jagmohandas & Co
147 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audits of Books of Firms undertaken.
B L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
41 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

RIMLESS GLASSES
have a most pleasing appearance when they are suited to the contour of the features.
We fit them so perfectly that the wearer is hardly conscious of their presence.
Not only are they Elegant in appearance, but they correct the optical defects and prevent Eyestrain.
Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, Oct. 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND REUTERS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	72,100,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits . ..	28,300,000	,,	2,200,000
Other do. ..	137,600,000	Inc.	500,000
Govt. Securities . ..	59,200,000	,,	1,500,000
Other do. ..	95,500,000	Dec.	4,200 000
Notes and Gold . ..	28,800,000	Inc.	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct, 19th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	1 938 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	220,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	86,000
American ,, ,, ...	2,397,000
Other ,, ,, ...	62,000
Total Sales	14,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Sepeculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	41,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,800
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	160,000
East Indian Afloat	9,600
Total Afloat	206,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
,, Forwarded	52,000
,, Imports	110,000
,, Stock	184,000
Actual Weekly Sales	14 000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	37,000
,, ,, to Continent	37,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	6 000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	167,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	67,000
,, ,, to France and Continent ..	50,000
,, ,, to Japan	3 000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	10,35,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	874,000

New York, Oct. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York Jan.	30.38 + 1
,, ,, March	30.04—11
,, ,, May	29.87—13
Spot Cotton at New York .. 32.85	Unchgd.
,, ,, Orleans .. 31.00	
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	29.35—½
,, ,, March.	29.29— ,, 4

MONEY MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1918	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 60½—½	
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal .. 52½	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan .. 70½	
Government Securities 3 % .. 60½	
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 26.07	

London, Oct. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1918.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	60½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	26.07

London, Oct. 12th

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1918	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months ..	4 1/2
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/2
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	60½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3½ %	60½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 10th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£95½

London, Oct. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£95½

London, Oct. 12th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 10th.

WHEAT	
Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—63lbs. Quoted	77
AUSTRALIAN.	
Australian 62lbs. Quoted	79/6
Tone.—Quiet.	
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/11½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.-Nov. ..	2/4
Tone.—Stedier after being flat	

London, Oct. 11th:

METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers	20
Tone—Firm.	
Freight not ob'ainable	
(Wheat seeds no change)	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers.	2/11
Govt. control. The scheme has disorganized market.	

London, Oct. 12th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers	20
Tone—Firm.	
Freight not obtainable.	
(Wheat seeds no change.)	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/11
Plantation First Latex Crops Oct-Nov. Value	2/4
Tone:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

The nominal rate this morning for Fully Good Broach April May was Rs. 795/96, while Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. was quoted Rs. 685, and Fully Good Oomras Dec./Jan. Rs. 759. The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 794 for Broach and gradually advanced to Rs. 801. The tone was better with more enquiry and at about 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 806. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 818, and after fluctuations closed as under.

In the ready market there is some enquiry for new crop Bengals, and for lots better than fine full prices are being paid. Old crop cotton is not moving at all freely.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May ..	Rs.	814
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan. ..	,,	692
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan. ..	,,	772

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 23RD OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawginned Dharwar			845	825	Ready.
M. G. Westerns ..			820	800	,,
M. G. Coompta ..			820	835	,,
M. G. Bagalkot ..			820	800	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..		835	815		,,
M. G. Anjar ..		850	830		,,
M. G. Mundra ..		860	840		,,
M. G. Limbdi Wadhwan ..		820	800		,,
Kala Ginned ..		795	775		,,
M G Athni Miraj ..			850		,,
M G Broach ..	805	758		30	,,

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Oct. 23 d.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach ..	..	April-May ..	810
Fine M. G. Oomras ..	..	Dec.-Jan. ..	770
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ..	..	,, ..	690

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd October, 1918

Cotton	3,587	bales.
Wheat	9,018	Cwts.
Linseed	27,045	,,
Rape, &c	Nil	,,
Gingellyseed	448	,,
Poppyseed	414	,,
Groundnuts	808	,,
Castorseed	3 373	,,
Rice	12,647	,,
Myrabollams	678	,,
Cottonseed	4,380	,,
Mowrasseed	Nil	,,
Gram	10	,,
Jowar	388	,,
Malze	320	,,
Barley	167	,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 29.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 73½.
4½ per ent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 29.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 81
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 99.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and a very limited business was put through.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,045. Swan 627-8. Standard 2,185. Simplex 727-8. Shapurji 138-12. Pearls 530. New Greats 317-8. M. Petit 2,425. Madhowji 2,140. Luxmi Cotton 1,800. Kohinoor 1,270. Kastoorchand 1,185. Ind. Malwa 313-8. Ind. Bleaching 155. Finlay 477-8. Fazalbhoy 717-8. David 620. Currimbhoy 335. Crescent 225. Colaba 1,315. Century 430. Cen. India 2,475. By. Cotton 655. By. United 855. By Dyeing 1,315. Cen. Mining 35. Ind. Cement 315 Katni 242-8. Katni Defd. 1,250. Shivrajpur 36. Tata O. 247-8. Tata Defd. 1,217-8. Tata New D. 490 p. Alcocks 750. By. Burma 812-8. By. Tramway 422-8. By. Steam 360. Tata Hydro 1,210.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,050. Swan 627-8. Standard 2,180. Simplex 727-8 Shapurji 137-8. Pearls 525. New Greats 317-8. M. Petit 2,500. Madhowji 2,140. Kohinoor 1,270. Kastoorchand 1,185. Indore 310. Bleaching 155. Finlay 457-8. Fazalbhoy 720. Currimbhoy 335. Crescent 225. Colaba 1,320. Century 430. Nagpore 2,470. By. Cotton 655. By. United 857-8. By Dyeing 1,315. C. I. Mining 35. Ind. Cement 315. Katni O. 242-8. Katni Defd. 1,250. Tata O. 247-8. Tata Defd. 1,217-8. Tata New D. 505. Alcocks 750. By. Burma 815. By. Tramway 422-8. By. Steam 360. Telephone 195. and Tata Hydro 1,210.

TO STOP THE SO-CALLED
Third Attack of Influenza
Use "BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS"
One dose of Mixture or three Ague pills to be taken daily.
Thereby Curtail Doctors' Bills.
PRICE: AGUE MIXTURE Rs. **1-4** PER BOT.
,, AGUE PILLS ,, **1-8** ,, ,,
Our Mixture has made a name for the last FORTY YEARS and it is a POSITIVE CURE for all KINDS OF FEVERS.
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Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.,
LIMITED.
WARLI, BOMBAY No. 18.
Telegraphic Address.—"BATLIWALLA" WARLI, BOMBAY

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for first 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1918.

				Total for the period. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for first 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1918.					
G.I.P. Rly	—	—	—	13,79,700	52,82,010
A.D.C. Rly	—	—	—	45,000	1,30,000
B.K. Rly	—	—	—	4,400	8,000
C.B. Rly	—	—	—	6,100	14,200
Total	—			19,55,200	51,87,000
Earnings for corresponding 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1917.					
G.I.P. Rly	—	—	—	13,24,844	51,21,352
A.D.C. Rly	—	—	—	58,322	144,128
B.K. Rly	—	—	—	2,402	3,224
C.B. Rly	—	—	—	4,516	12,145
Total	—			20,01,084	52,85,909
Increase or Decrease	G.I.P. Rly	—	—	—51,144	+1,61,548
	A.D.C. Rly	—	—	+0,678	+30 872
	B.K. Rly	—	—	+998	+1 618
	C.B. Rly	—	—	+1,584	+2,055

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for first 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1918 ..	11,500	33,000
Earnings for corresponding 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1917.	12,887	31,833
Increase or Decrease — —	—1,387	—1,833

Bhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the period Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for first 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1918.	900	2,800
Earnings for corresponding 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1917.	1,136	3,078
Increase or Decrease — —	—236	—278

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for first 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1918	800	2,800
Earnings for corresponding 12 days ending 10th Oct. 1917.	—	—
Increase or Decrease — —	—	—

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 23rd.

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs.	55-700-00 ..	Rs. 63,3607,
Cash Certificates	,,	7,996-0 ..	,, 5,48,167-4
Total Rs.		..6369k0	Rs, 11,8723-84

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING Co.

An error crept in our report of the annual meeting of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., published yesterday. The dividend declared at the meeting was Rs. 700 and not Rs. 70 as stated in our report.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT CHOWPATTY.

COUSIN IN THE ROLE OF CUT-THROAT.

Mulji Purshottam, a dealer in gunny bags has reported to the Police that he went to the Royal Opera House on the night of the 20th and afterwards went to the sea beach with his friend Dongersey Khimji and his cousin Velji Bhawanji. They slept on the seashore at Chowpatty, and at about 4 a.m. Mulji was awakened by something falling on him and when he opened his eyes he saw his cousin Velji sitting on his chest, with a knife in his hand cutting the complainant's throat. Mulji shouted and Dongersey got up and pushed Velji aside, who ran away.

The wound was only skin deep, and the complainant is unable to say why he was attacked by his cousin, as they were all on friendly terms.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

A SUGGESTION.

In the course of his presidential address at the Chittore District Conference held last week, the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar said:—We have not only to organise the forces of public opinion but if we make up our mind that we must have a much more real scheme of constitutional reforms, then we must not fight shy of making the position of India clear to the civilised world. The only relieving feature of the present situation amidst all these trials and sufferings is that we are on the threshold of peace. America has been rightly appealed to by Germany to end the war. The commanding position of the American Government and American President have now become an acknowledged factor of constitutional utility in settling the affairs of nations. It is no crime for us to hope for from President Wilson and public spirited American citizens, a certain amount of unbiassed attention to the political condition of India. It is not that we have no faith in the British Nation, but after all even to the British people India is only a second interest and England is willing to be led by the Civil Service and the Bureaucracy. If the Reform Scheme of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu is as unsatisfactory as it is, it is because they found that it is absolutely necessary for them to obtain the concurrence of the bureaucracy in their proposals. I should therefore like you to respectfully commend, if I may use such a term, the proposal of our revered leader Dr. Subramania Aiyar that India must prepare a memorandum of our claims containing our demands of constitutional reform including a Declaration of Rights. This Memorandum should be submitted to the Parliament, the British Nation and to the Peace Conference. It would be desirable to submit this memorandum in the name of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League and the people of India. Our District Congress Committees must meet and pass resolutions urging the All-India Congress Committee forthwith to undertake the preparation of such a memorandum.

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Are you suffering from headache backache, or neuralgia? You can get rid of all pain troubles by a pot of Amrutanjan. In a word
AMRUTANJAN
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35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
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PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

SOME REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. H. G. Wells, with his admirable skill for coining very expressive words and phrases, calls a section of men "public megaphones." This class of persons is not unknown in our own country, some of whom have made it their business to patronize the young men of the country and to preach a number of amiable precepts such as "Realize your heavy responsibilities, do your duty faithfully and obey your masters cheerfully" in a way that makes one wonder why these gentlemen are not tired of repeating the same old advice every time.

When idealists, on the other hand, say that the future of India lies with her youth, they do not mean to flatter the young men but to express a glorious hope that the younger generation will be what the older aspired to be and fell short of. For the evolution of the world depends on each generation growing better than its predecessor.

But if these are not to remain pious hopes and platitudes, the full significance of the students' movement must be realized. A broad and sympathetic outlook on their needs and activities is essential before any solution of their problems is attempted The task of professors and lecturers does not end with class-room lectures and dictation of copious and learned notes. That task is only a small part of the whole duty of a teaching body. The creation of a healthy social life is not the least important function of a university, which, in India, is little more than a sort of huge private tutorial class with the inevitable consequence that its students tend rather to be grown-up schoolboys than young citizens.

So long as we have not higher education under Indian control and direction, such a state of affairs has few chances of being remedied. But the question of such a complete reversal of our educational system is a long story and the immediate needs are great. What the authorities will not do, the students themselves should. They have already begun to realize this and the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation is an effort of this kind to supply the want felt by the students—the want of a proper sphere of social intercourse where they might meet, think over and talk about their own peculiar needs, discuss and solve the questions that vitally affect them.

Mockers say that students should quietly submit to rules flowing forth from the Secretariat and study the curriculum fixed by the mysterious Board of Studies. If seriously advocated, this shows an altogether inadequate conception of the rights of students. When the young are dying so that the old may live in peace and enjoy liberty, it is indeed a curious reward to the young for their services to deny what rights and freedom are possible to them under the authority of their teachers and parents and the discipline of their colleges and homes. The alleged lack of reverence among our students is also the favourite theme of some. This is the constant complaint of all older generations, but if it correctly represents the facts, it may as well show that those who teach are becoming less worthy of respect. Reverence cannot be manufactured by Government circulars. It can only come from within. And if the students have ceased to respect a certain professor and feel bitterly the different treatment meted out to Indians and Europeans, there is nothing on earth—not even a dozen explanatory speeches of a Governor—which can change their feelings. The ill-feeling thus created cannot be allayed by bullying the students and by attempting to make them docile. On the contrary, a change of attitude on the part of the teachers towards the taught is necessary. At the last convention of the Federation, a European ex-Principal was enthusiastically elected to the chair and a European Principal of a Poona College was more warmly received and cheered than any other speaker, which at least proves that students love and honour those elders who are young with them no matter what their creed or colour.

The second convention is going to meet this year at Poona and it is hoped that it will prove even more successful and will do more solid work than the convention of last year. A few suggestions to its organizers will not seem out of place here. To create a sense of common interests among the students is the primary object of the Federation. Notwithstanding the satisfactory attendance at the last convention, it can however be asserted safely that in a poor country like ours, not many students would be able to incur the travelling expenses. Time also is another problem, for students would prefer rather to pass their examinations than use the channels of benefit for social ends. No one can blame them if they do so, for it is the system which has set up competitive examination as the standard of life that is responsible and not they.

The excellent object of the Federation can be attained without any loss to its annual conventions and with much benefit to the ideal which the Federation has at heart, if a fairly cheap periodical is issued by it. Such a journal would serve as an organ of the institution and as an exponent of the students' point of view, besides promoting literary activity among them and unifying them in a common whole. No doubt most of our colleges have their own magazines. But these are naturally full of accounts of college activities uninteresting to an outsider. Again, edited as they mostly are by some member of the staff, criticisms of the staff are impossible and the writers have to take the established educational policy for granted. Articles on education are frequent in daily and periodical press but either they are too infrequent or being written by theorists seem too technical for the young, for theorists studiously banish all thoughts of students from their minds when they write about them and think of them as no more than pieces of lifeless clay to experiment with. At an educational conference, a distinguished educationist was compelled to remind his colleagues that they who professed to deal with students' questions consistently neglected the views and interests of students. When impossible reactionaries and inexperienced cranks thus exploit the helpless students making ignorant changes or ignorantly opposing changes, the future of India is greatly imperilled. The situation can be expected to improve much if we have a clear and authoritative exponent of the student-world voicing its opinions and ventilating its grievances.

Another important and urgent question which ought to be handled by the convention is that of hostel accommodation. The present arrangement of hostels is not quite sufficient much less satisfactory. Every year many students are turned out for want of room. They have to seek accommodation in insanitary and overcrowded localities very different from the quiet and refreshing atmosphere in which students should work. Some of the college hostels that exist are also no better than stables or pigeon-holes wholly unfit for the habitation of students. These it is not in our power to improve. But here, too, student enterprise can do much, once it is organized and carried on properly. The case of Y. M. C. A. is such as should inspire confidence and hope in us. The Federation can conduct a thorough enquiry in each college ascertaining the various places of residence of the students and the conditions under which they live. On the strength of such an enquiry, the Federation can approach some philanthropic men, of whom Bombay boasts many, and request them to establish hostels on sectarian or cosmopolitan basis, as is found convenient, and preferably in the suburbs. It is no use asking the Government to do so. We know the virtues of red tape too well to have the whole show once again. The officialdom will be collecting information on the subject, and the question will be under consideration after the fate of one generation of students has been decided. The people should stir themselves and do their duty towards the young, while the Federation must lead the way and bring home to them the needs of the students.

These are some of the questions by solving which the Federation will render a great service to the student community and will seriously begin to reflect its will and its mind. The Federation, in a word, will decide, to a certain extent, the course of the future of this Presidency, if not of the country. For has not the renowned Indian scientist said that you can know the future of a country if you know the ideas of its young men? Truly, the vision of an ambitious collegian is the prophecy of the world that is to be. Let that vision never fade from him and let the old help him in his trials and struggles to live up to that vision.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THEM.

"POSTAL IRREGULARITY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant a correspondent complained about the delay in the receipt of his letter, posted from Baroda on the 8th which reached him on the 11th. This is nothing when you consider the case I mention. Government of India had ordered 7th instant to be observed as a holiday. The offices which have to go by the notification in the Government Gazette were safe. But the civil courts have to receive orders from the High Court before the courts could be closed. In the Broach District the day could not be observed as a holiday so far as the civil courts were concerned because the order from the High Court dated 4th, and posted on the same day could not be delivered in Broach before the 9th.

The truth is, the irregularities have become so common that one is tired of complaining. Business people know that their letters are delivered very irregularly. There used to be complaints in the past because the complaints were attended to and the inconvenience remedied. In these days however, under the name of war conditions, every sort of irregularity has to be put up with; there is the spirit of irresponsibility everywhere; whether it is irregular train service, postal service or anything, late office hours, perfunctory judicial work, want of supervision, high prices, inefficient public services, everything has to be put up with. It does not matter if the inconvenience is not noticed. We in Broach used to receive our letters in the good old days at about 7 a.m. at our houses. Now when we are advancing with the times the letters at "the window delivery" are not given before 8 or 8-30 a.m. People are silently bearing all these things because nobody seems to take notice of these things.

We hope the war will soon end and with the return of peaceful times a better state of things will prevail. Meanwhile let every one who can, take shelter under "war conditions" for his perfunctoriness!—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Broach, 18th October, 1918.

MUNICIPAL GRAINSHOPS AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 22.

The Delhi municipality has been considering the question of ameliorating conditions brought about by the failure of the monsoon. It has been decided to open municipal grain shops at different localities to supply foodstuffs at reduced rates. It is also proposed to arrange, as far as possible, for a daily supply of 500 bags (1,250 mds. approximately) and to fix a limit for retail sale. No individual would be allowed to purchase more than a rupee worth of grain on any one day.

A special sub-committee consisting of the president Major Waller, Mr. Grant Govan, Seth Minamull, Sheikh Azizuddin and Saiyed Bashiruddin Hassan has been appointed to supervise the working of the scheme.

HIGH PRICES IN BENGAL.

DISTRESS AMONG THE MASSES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The Report on Land Revenue Administration of Bengal for the last year just issued contains an interesting review of the general condition of the year. The material condition of the people of the Burdwan Division is reported to have been satisfactory, but high prices of cloth, salt, sugar, kerosine oil, etc., affected all classes and the low price of rice, though beneficial to the landless labourers and the middle classes, was adverse to cultivators owing to the restrictions on the railway traffic and consequent difficulties of export. Stocks of food grains are unusually large. Labouring classes had plenty of work and earned good wages in mills and factories in Hooghly and Howrah and in coal mines at Asansol, as the demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was great. The health of the people was generally good, excepting in flooded areas, where cholera broke out and malaria was worse than in the previous year. The price of imported goods often exceeded thrice their normal prices before the war. Cultivators, poorer labouring classes and middle classes with small fixed incomes suffered very severely owing to the abnormal rise in the price of salt, kerosine oil, sugar, molasses, corrugated iron and cloth. Of these, the greater hardship arose from the increase in the price of cloth. The price is still gradually rising.

BHANDARKAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a short visit to the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant. Their Excellencies were received at the entrance by the members of the council. Their Excellencies were shown over the buildings and they admired the fine collection of the manuscripts of which some very old specimens were shown to them. Their Excellencies were quite satisfied with what they saw and wished the institution prosperity in future.

EXTERNMENT UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Prithwi Nath Sarongi, Naib of Rohini circle of Nayabasam estate in Midnapore district, was alleged to have obstructed recruitment for the Labour Corps. The District Magistrate held an enquiry, but took no legal steps for his prosecution, since it was considered that his presence in the neighbourhood was not desirable. He has now been served with an order of externment from the jurisdiction of Gopi Ballavpur, Thana, under the Defence of India Act.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Except in the north-east India and Burma the air continues generally much drier than usual and the maximum temperatures are generally about five degrees above normal, while the night temperature remains unaffected. Rainfall has been local in Malabar and the South-east of Madras, Trivandrum recording one and half inches.

Forecast:—No large change.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The name of following British officer appears in casualty List No. 759 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—I.A., Lt. A. A. Nicholas and Second Lt. D. T. Taverner.

PROPOSED HONORARY DEGREES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I presume to draw the attention of the Bombay University to an earnest wish of the public in general and the student world in particular, that the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. may be conferred upon the two respected, cultured, conscientious, unassuming, gentlemen and erudite scholars, who have spent the best portion of their life in public service and in the interests of the students of the Presidency I mean, Dr. R. Scott and F.C.O. Beamane on the eve of their retirement from the public service. The former of these has, throughout his life, been a very popular and sincere professor and never failed in his duty as one of the best of the profession. The latter has several times enlightened the people on most intricate questions of the day and has been the recepient of ovation after ovation from the Bombay Bar for his universal sympathy, purity of heart and outspokenness. Both have been pious devotees of the Goddess of Learning and endeavoured hard in working out several difficult problems of the Bombay University. Both are good philosophers and sound men of learning and have endeared themselves to the public at large through their philanthropic spirit.

The Bombay University, in my humble opinion, will be failing in its duty, if it neglects to honour these devotees to the cause of learning and public good.—Yours, etc.

G. K. SHIRSAT,
The Students' Brotherhood,
Girgaum, 21st October, 1918.

FRACAS AT SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dr. Shanker Ramkrishna Machwe, one of the delegates to the special sessions of the Indian National Congress, charged Mr. Vithaldas Jarajani, a captain of the volunteers at the same Congress with assault, on the last day of the sittings, i.e., on the 1st of September last.

Mr. R. S. Pandit with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar.-at-Law defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already appeared in this paper.

After some evidence was recorded, the Magistrate suggested to Mr. Davar to ask the accused to express regret for the occurrence Mr. Davar said that he was quite prepared to do so. The complainant, on being asked, having also accepted the suggestion of the Magistrate, the case was compounded on the following terms:—

"The accused expresses his regret for the action which he took and says that it was due to a misunderstanding because he thought the complainant had no right to be there."

TWO MONTHS FOR 10lbs. OF OPIUM

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunder Rao charged Isak Ismael, a Mahomedan, with the possession of ten pounds of opium valued at Rs. 400.

R. O. Kelly, the Customs Preventive Officer, stated that when he searched the accused at Shed No. 2 Victoria Docks, on Tuesday he found the opium tied on the accused's abdomen. The accused is a sub-inspector in the Zanzibar Police, now on leave without pay, and just out of the hospital. He was dressed up in military uniform. He was well-to-do, having rich relations in Bombay.

The accused pleading not guilty said he was asked by a Chinaman to carry the stuff to a vessel in the docks. He was not aware of the regulations.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, specially as he was a policeman.

THEFT IN A BIDI SHOP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Rahiman Amir with the theft as a servant of Rs. 30 from the till of a "bidi" shop at Wellington Road, Bombay, belonging to his master John A. Santoo.

The accused who had been arrested on suspicion by a policeman with Rs. 27 in his pocket was convicted and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 or, in default, to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS SMALL CAUSES COURT CLOSED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The Court of Small Causes, Madras, will be closed from to-day till Friday next, both days inclusive, on account of influenza. There will be no sitting on the Original Side of the High Court for these three days for the same reason.

REFORM SCHEME.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S VIEWS.

I had the good fortune of paying my respects to Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and obtaining an interview with him in the Raja's Fort at Pithapuram on the 14th instant, writes the Cocanada correspondent of "New India." Unable to get a reply to a general question regarding the political situation in India, I requested him to state his opinion whether the Reform Proposals would satisfy Indian aspirations. In reply, Sir Rabindranath Tagore said that it was not a question of what they were going to give us and what they told us in the document itself, but *how we could use them.* In all political histories it was given to the people to evolve their own form of Government by their own efforts. Those people were free to deal with the problems that confronted them. They made blunders. In spite of them they somehow came out of them and achieved something. But it is the unnatural situation of having a third party judging us and often holding us back in our experiments, making us feel that we are before examiners who are not fully sympathetic, which will surely mar the spontaneity of all our efforts. Since civilians wielded any amount of power in the Government, and since it would be against human nature willingly to surrender their power, the generous gift (however great it might be) of the English people, who were of course sincere, could not be used to a profitable extent, and could not have the desired effect. In order to face the menace of the bureaucratic element in India, which had the power to thwart us and create dissensions amongst us, Sir Rabindranath was of opinion that to attain real political unity which only could lead to a successful evolution of Self-Government, caste prejudices and other traditional characteristics which kept us aloof from each other should cease. It had given him great pain to see those who were most eager to get the Home Rule privilege were the most backward in their attitude towards our social system.

The next question was what he, from his continental experience, thought of the suggestion to do propagandistic work in America and Dr. Subramania Aiyar's proposal to ask President Wilson to help our case in the coming Peace Conference. He very much doubted if the Americans who were engrossed in War problems could bestow attention on Indian questions. He much disliked the begging policy and the idea of lecturing about our grievances to Americans; for, people should discover where their feebleness lay, and they themselves should solve their problems. India's gifted men should be sent to Europe and America in order to show other Nations that India has still a necessary place in the progress of the civilisation of the world.

ROWLATT REPORT.

With regard to the Report of the Sedition Committee, Sir Rabindranath said that the enquiry was private. He did not attach much importance to that Report since the interned who were under police surveillance had not the opportunity to represent their views. He knew of certain cases where great injustice had been done, and where innocent people had been implicated in political crimes. A very pitiable instance was cited by him of a man who had served for some months, as a teacher in his school long before the Swadeshi Movement. He wondered how eminent lawyers like Mr. Rowlatt and Mr. Provoth Chandra Mitter on the Committee could not appreciate the need for a public trial in open Law Courts. Unless tried in Law Courts, he refused to believe that the interned were guilty.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore believed that it was very natural to create provinces on a linguistic basis, the ultimate result should be a Federal India. Vernaculars should be the medium of instruction in schools, and English should be taught as a second language. He was in favour of a common language for India, which was necessary for inter-provincial communications. That language should be a vernacular.

THE BUNDLE MAN.

MARRIED NAVAL OFFICERS.

"You don't mean to tell me you're a bundle man, old bird? Thank heaven I'm not, anyway; it isn't half good enough."

Such is the remark frequently passed by one naval officer to another, writes the "Daily Chronicle," "bundle man" being naval slang for married officer. Great though the difficulties are that confront the bundle man in the Navy many prefer to face them rather than remain single.

There is an old saying that a naval officer should be "married to the service" only, and this would appear to be the view taken by the powers that be on the subject. Not only is no separation allowance granted, but no married quarters or any other facilities are provided for the wives. This being the case, Mrs. N. O. who wishes to see as much of her husband as possible must be continually taking lodgings in different parts, often arriving in an utterly strange place, only to find that her husband's ship has just left. This constant travelling is a heavy drain on the small pay.

An occasional free pass or reduced railway fare would confer a very real boon upon the impecunious young wife. Those who know the many expenses to which a naval officer is put must surely admit that the pay is totally inadequate. Many people are under the impression that the gold on his uniform is to be found in abundance in his pockets, but this unfortunately is seldom the case.

TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

The seafaring bundle man is called upon to run two establishments, one afloat and one ashore. On board he has mess bills to pay, and also his share in any entertaining which the ship may do. This is no small item. Then, again, his servant aboard has to be paid, just the same as his wife's ashore. It would surprise the average farmer or shopkeeper were he to see the humble lodgings in which the wives of naval officers usually live, yet they can afford nothing better unless they have substantial private means.

The State cries out for more children; then let her be consistent. Few lieutenants who are solely dependent on their pay of 12s. per day dare indulge in the luxury of a wife, their only rise for eight years being eighteen-pence a day. Many would-be bundle men apply for the command of a destroyer, as this means an extra 5s. 3d. a day for them, a small fortune to those of us who must needs reckon in shillings and not pounds.

It is strange that a country which is dependent, not only for its immunity from invasion, but for the very bread it eats, on the efforts of its sailors, should not do more for its naval officers to encourage them to perpetuate a race which contains the very best elements in the country. As matters stand at present, the naval officer who is bold enough to take unto himself a wife is penalised.

Workers ashore would long ago have gone on strike if treated with so little consideration, but such a course is not open for the naval man.

The call of love, however, beats as strongly in his heart as in that of his brother ashore. It is unfair to expect him to remain single, and one day it is to be hoped that the country may recognise this and give him the means to make the "bundle" very much easier to bear than is at present the case.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion close at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
Royal Opera House: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MEHER-HOMJI.—Miss Khorshed M. Meher-Homji,—sister of Dr. J. M. Meher-Homji of B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel,—died last evening. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. from Alimahmad Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Life and its Evolution". The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

A WOMAN'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

A twenty-year-old Hindu woman, Laxmibai residing in a house in Pinjrapole Lane was pumping a stove when the flames shot out and set fire to her clothes. Instead of putting them out she ran out, frantically crying, to the verandah and thus fanned by the breeze all her clothes were on fire. Her neighbours extinguished the fire, but Laxmibai was severely burnt all about her body and she died the same day.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, MAZAGON.

Under the direction of the parish priest of the above Church, the Parishioners have organised a Thanksgiving and Intercessory Service in connection with the prevailing epidemic. There will be a Te Deum on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th October, 1918, when the Litany of all the Saints will be sung after the second Mass. On Sunday, the 27th October, 1918, there will be Mass at 7 a.m. and General Communion; in the evening a procession will start from the Rosary Church at 4-30 going along a certain route to Mgtharpacady, where at the Village Oratory the Litany of St. Roque will be recited; thence the procession will went its way to Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon, Dockyard Road, and return to the Rosary Church for Benediction Service.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The market opened dull and uninteresting with buyers holding off and only limited inquiry in evidence. There was some inquiry for coal shares prices of which were well maintained, but in jute mill shares only a very trifling business was reported, the tone of market being very inactive. Miscellaneous and industrial section was not at all well patronised. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 26-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 27, Belompore 13-8, Burra Dhemo 15-8, Damagurria 7, Deoghur 17-8, Ghusick and Muslia 23-10, Gopalichuck 15, Hapjan 13-8, Jumoni 13-8, Kasta 17-4, Kinuri 14, Phularitand 14-12, Searsole 12, South Govindpur 12-4, Teetulmuri 19-12.

Jute:—Howrah (ord) 48-3. Kamarhatty (ord) 554, Lansdowne (ord) 338, Reliance (ord) 39-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1500, Britannia Brass 13-4, Buxa Timber 15, Crawford and Co. 22-12, Chitpore Hydraulic 126, Monarch Flour 10-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-4 to Rs. 74-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-12 to 75.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

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BOMBAY'S CIVIC PROSPERITY.

INCREASED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1917-18.

The annual administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1917-18 has just been issued. The report states that the Revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,29,386 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,42,61,391, there being thus a surplus of Rs. 5,67,995. Had the write-off of Rs. 6,34,256 for depreciation on 3½ per cent. Government paper for which a reserve was provided in the revised estimates for 1917-18 been adjusted during the year, there would have been a deficit of Rs. 66,261. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 65,93,786 including Rs. 5,35,267 being the value of stores in hand, and closed with a balance of Rs. 71,61,781, of which Rs. 11,17,198 represents grants for 1917-18 and previous years to be renewed. Rs. 6,98,304 the value of stores in hand, Rs. 1,00,000 the minimum cash balance required by law, Rs. 11,52,687 the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust in the year 1918-19 and Rs. 67,001 the value of plant and machinery. The surplus cash balance at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 40,26,591.

INCOME.

The rates of taxation were the same as in the preceding year. The income was, however, Rs. 7,80,647 more than in 1916-17, the chief increase being under (1) General Tax Rs. 2,69,051. (2) Water Tax Rs. 2,25,886, (3) Town Duties Rs. 1,69,970, (4) Halalkhore Tax Rs. 87,486. (5) Market Receipts Rs. 51,395, (6) Licences Rs. 28,057 and (7) Wheel Tax Rs. 25,560. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decrease under Interest on Surplus, etc., Funds, Rs. 1,10,926 and sundry minor decreases.

With the increase of income, there was a corresponding increase in the incidence of taxation per head. This was Rs. 12-11-11 in the previous year and Rs. 13-9-4 in the year of report.

As compared with the revised estimates, there was an increase in the income of the year of Rs. 1,59,386.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,42,61,391, or Rs. 47,099 more than in the preceding year. Eliminating Rs. 4, 18,447 representing abnormal charges incurred in 1916-17, the increase comes to Rs. 4,65,546. The principal increases were Rs. 50,000 under General Superintendence and Assessment and Collection Department, Rs. 1,14,000 under Public Works, including New Works, Rs. 21,000 under Health Department, Rs. 1,34,000 under Education and Rs. 3,07,000 under Miscellaneous, including Pensions, Grain Compensation, War Allowance, etc. There was on the other hand a decrease of Rs. 2,25,000 under Debt. The Chief Accountant estimates the annual recurring permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 3,00,000 against a permanent increase in income of Rs. 6,80,000.

Out of the total sanctioned grants, aggregating Rs. 1,56,67,864, a balance of Rs. 14,06,473 remained unexpended at the close of the year. Of this, Rs. 11,17,198 have been renewed for expenditure in 1918-19 leaving a saving of Rs. 2,89,275.

The additional grants sanctioned during the year aggregated Rs. 8,71,039, against Rs. 6,99,302 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 1,71,737. This was mainly due to the special grant of Rs. 2,98,135 and Rs. 1,20,312 made in 1916-17 for the creation of the new Lands and Buildings Fund and for the payment of discount on the conversion of 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. Government Paper into the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17 respectively, having been more than counterbalanced by the grants required in 1917-18 for the payment of Grain Compensation and War Allowance to the staff, for the purchase of motor vehicles and for part payment of the Corporation's share of the cost of the proposed building at Apollo Bunder to commemorate the landing of their Majesties in India.

The expenditure on Plague operations amounted to Rs. 1,32,160 against Rs. 1,29, 958 in the preceding year. From the first outbreak of plague upto the close of the year under report, the total outlay aggregates Rs. 83,59,557.

CENTRAL DEBT.

No loans were raised during the year, but there was a reduction of Rs. 93,361 on account of repayment of the Vehar Debt and the Drainage Loan of 1878. The Capital Debt of the Corporation was thus reduced from Rs. 7,42,36,994 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 7,41,43,633 at its close. Against this, the total Sinking Fund invested upto 31st March 1918 amounted to Rs. 1,97,26,287 and the outstanding Debentures of the Drainage Loan of 1878, redeemable on or prior to 1st January 1918 and covered by renewed grant aggregated Rs. 1,10,500, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 5,43,06,846.

TAXES.

The total demand, taxation being at the same rates as in the previous year, for the first time exceeded a crore of rupees. It was made up as under:—

	Demand	Increase over 1916-17
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
General tax ...	57.73	2.23
Water tax ...	26.32	2.30
Halalkhore tax ...	16.14	70
	100.19	5.23

The tax on vehicles and animals brought in Rs. 2,87,770 or about Rs. 18,000 more than last year. The revenue from the toll at Mahim and Sion was Rs. 22,375. A proposal to ask Government to amend the Act so as to enable this toll to be abolished was brought before the Corporation but was not accepted.

The incidence of taxation per head calculated according to the census figures increased to Rs. 13-9-4. Calculated on the estimated population of 11,00,000 (Health Officer's report) the rate would be about Rs. 12-2-0.

TOWN DUTIES.

The total collection for the year amounted to Rs. 45,55,335 against Rs. 38,85,305 for the previous year, while the amount admitted for refund was Rs. 23,43,240 against Rs. 20,44,046, the net revenue being thus Rs. 22,12,095 against Rs. 18,41,259 showing an increase of Rs. 3,70,836. There were substantial increases under all the dutiable articles except beer under which there was a decrease of Rs. 3,786. The total net revenue was the largest ever realized. The number of refund claims was 54,170 against 58,212 in the previous year.

ROADS.

The area of roads metalled and patched during the year was 57,28,899 square feet, as against 65,60,292 in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 2,88,691.

Out of about 170 miles of roads about 22¾ miles were disturbed in connection with water pipes and drains and with gas and electric supply mains laid by public utility companies. About 53 roads of an aggregate area of 26,85,731 square feet were tar-painted and 4 roads of an aggregate area of 2,25,278 square feet were tar-grouted. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,83,383 as against Rs. 74,229 in the previous year. Further extension of wood pavement in Frere Road could not be carried out as intended as blocks could not be obtained. A sum of Rs. 38,003 was spent in providing rubble foundations to about a dozen roads. The widening of Cadell Road and Mahim Bazar Cross Road and the widening and remodelling of Waudby Road were carried out at a cost of Rs 3,06,521 (exclusive of the cost of tree planting and paved steps on footways) and Rs. 36,704 (excluding drainage) respectively. In the latter case the necessary land was given free of charge by Government. The widening of Nesbit and Worli roads, which was taken in hand in January 1918, was in progress. A total area of 5,002 square yards estimated to cost Rs. 93,797 was acquired as set-back land and added to the roads. The total expenditure on street improvements amounted to Rs. 1,78,873. Portions of footpaths along 12 roads were paved and footpaths were formed along about 20 roads. Many of the kutcha footpaths were put in order by spreading furnace clinker over them.

About 5,050 feet length of new double tram track were laid along King's Way from the Parel Terminus to the labour corps depot at Dadar and about 1,300 feet of single tram track from Arthur Bunder to Colaba railway level crossing were converted into double track.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The total number of gas lamps at the end of the year was 6,687, 164 more, and of kerosine oil lamps was 1,152, 37 lamps less than in the previous year. The total cost of gas lighting amounted to Rs. 4,424,139, and the net cost of kerosine oil lighting to Rs. 32,805.

WATER WORKS.

The amount of water brought into the City increased to about 50 million gallons a day, 35 from Tansa, 11 from Vehar and 4 from Tulsi Lake. Proposals for a survey with a view to a large increase in the water supply are being made, as the increase in the consumption of water has far exceeded what was anticipated when it was decided to lay the second Tansa main, and practically no further increase through the existing mains is possible.

During the year the Corporation considered Lieutenant-Colonel Clemesha's report on his special investigation of the Bombay Water Supply, and decided *inter alia* to instal mechanical filters at the Tulsi Lake. A contract for a Paterson filtering plant has since been entered into. The endeavours made to improve the Tulsi supply pending the construction of mechanical filters were, as is explained in the Hydraulic Engineer's report, unsuccessful and for a considerable period in the hot weather the Tulsi supply had to be closed down, except for trade.

The replacing of the old timber and tiled roofs over the filters and reservoirs at Malabar Hill by a cement concrete roof was commenced, and it was consequently possible to extend the existing garden over 10,000 square yards.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Fire Brigade was maintained in a state of thorough efficiency throughout the year.

There were 379 calls of which 39 were false alarms. There were 290 fires which is 10 more than in 1914 which hitherto was a record year. There were only 7 serious fires during the year. The value of property destroyed by fire is estimated at Rs. 20,22,278. Of this Rs. 11,89,843 is accounted for by an epidemic of cotton fires in the first month of the year.

Four persons lost their lives at fires and six subsequently succumbed to injuries.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The total mortality for the year was 33,390, being 2,816 more than in 1916, the death-rate was 34.09 in 1917 against 31.21 per 1000 of the population in 1916. The increase is more apparent than real, as there was a large influx of people from the Mofussil. The Health Officer estimated the population of the city in the middle of 1917 at approximately 11,00,000 as against the census figure of 9,79,445. In spite of overcrowding there was no epidemic except plague and the mortality from plague was lower than in any year since 1896, except 1915.

The number of deaths from malaria was 262, from other fevers 2,187, from smallpox 269, from plague 1,706, from cholera 61, from measles 221, from tuberculosis 2,118 and from respiratory diseases 11,231.

The number of births registered during the year, exclusive of still births was 21,651, the highest recorded. This was 471 more than in 1916, and 1,359 more than the average of the decennium 1907-1916. The birth rate per 1000 of the population works out to 22.10 against 21.62 in 1916, and is higher than in any previous year since 1905.

The mortality among infants was 8,870, being an increase of 655 over that recorded in 1916 and of 964 above the average of the quinquennium 1912-1916.

Measures towards the reduction of infant mortality were continued, both by the Municipal staff and by the Bombay Sanitary Association and the agency of the Lady Willingdon Scheme. Of the three Maternity Homes established under the Lady Willingdon Scheme, two are now under Municipal control, the home at Parel having been taken over on the 1st May 1918.

EDUCATION.

The total number of Municipal schools at the close of the year was 211, 16 more than in the previous year. Of the new schools 4 were Marathi and 3 Gujerati girls' schools, and 3 Marathi, 2 Gujerati and 4 Urdu boys' schools. The total number of pupils increased from 23,987 to 28,377, and of teachers from 924 to 1,067. In addition, there were 7 teachers of four Teachers' Training Classes and 47 teachers of special subjects such as English, drawing, music, drill, knitting, etc. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,95,243 being an increase of Rs. 1,26,845 over that during the previous year. This is chiefly due to the employment of additional teachers, the improvement of school accommodation, the increase in the number of schools, an increase of 20 in the number of schools receiving grants-in-aid and the equipment of schools. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 22 against Rs. 20.9 in the previous year. Twenty-three of the old schools were removed to better premises and additional accommodation was secured for 30 others. In the 17 schools maintained for the children of mill hands and the depressed classes, the number rose from 1,804 to 2,047.

Of the total number of children medically examined, 67.5 per cent. of boys and 86 per cent. of girls were found to be suffering from various ailments and defects. Both the inspectors complain that the parents of children in the Urdu schools failed to respond to their efforts on behalf of the children.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE.

CLOSING OF CINEMAS AND THEATRES URGED.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. S. S. Batliwala, consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Phirozshah H. Dalal, saying that while all kinds of remedial measures have been adopted in connection with the present epidemic no preventive measure of any appreciable value has been brought into operation; that no efforts have up to now been made in the direction of preventing congested gatherings of people in the City; that the several cinemas of the City with their ill-ventilated and low-built sheds are closely packed every evening and are perhaps the worst sources of infection; that the theatres may also be added to this category and that schools, colleges, churches, factories and the like are also to a great extent responsible for the spread of infection; suggesting that immediate steps may be taken to stop all cinema and theatre performances temporarily, to get all the schools, colleges, etc., closed and to discourage people from attending large congregations; adding that another most dangerous source of infection is the dust nuisance on the streets, especially on Parel Road, Foras Road, Tardeo Road, etc., where the epidemic rages most violently, and that the nuisance should be prevented not by watering the roads, but by treating them with crude oil; or as an alternative by watering the roads thrice a day with sea-water which will keep down dust better than fresh water, and expressing a hope that the matter will receive immediate attention and will not be referred to any committee to be reported upon after the epidemic is over.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that it may be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

NEARLY THREE LAKHS FOR CHARITIES.

A THEATRICAL PROPRIETOR'S RECORD.

A performance of "Sannyasi" in aid of the Fuel Fund for providing free necessaries for funerals during the present epidemic was given by the Deshi Natak Samaj, Kalbadevi, last week, by the kindness of Mr. Chandulal D. Dolajee, the Proprietor. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was realised for the fund. During one of the intervals a pleasing ceremony took place on the stage when Mr. B. G. Horniman, on behalf of the Committee of the Fuel Fund, presented Mr. Chandulal with a Gold Medal in recognition of the services rendered to the public by him and his uncle, the late proprietor of the Company, for many years past in giving such benefit performances for charitable purposes. In making the presentation Mr. Horniman mentioned that during the great famine Mr. Chandulal and his uncle had contributed in this way no less a sum than a lakh and thirty thousand rupees for the starving people. Since then Mr. Chandulal had given performances for charitable purposes the receipts of which aggregated no less than a lakh and a half of rupees. He thought that was a record in Bombay (applause) and the public owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Chandulal and his late uncle for their generosity and public spirit. (Applause).

Mr. Chandulal in reply expressed his gratitude to the Committee for the medal and his readiness always to serve the public.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee in accepting the Rs. 4,000 on behalf of the Committee briefly described the work that had been done during the epidemic.

CAN GERMANY SELF-DETERMINE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent note of President Wilson to Germany makes it clear that he will not negotiate with a Government that is not responsible to the people. The formula upon which the Note is based is as follows:—"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world, or, if it cannot at present be destroyed at least, its reduction to virtual impotence." The Note significantly adds, "the power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described, and it is within the choice of the German nation to alter it." In other words he makes self-determination in Germany a condition precedent to discussion of peace terms, and he says in effect, "we can discuss terms of peace only with a Government that is responsible to the German people and with no other."

This raises a question of vital importance. Is self-determination possible in Germany? We are apt to forget that politically there is no such place as Germany. As we have been recently reminded by Ambassador Gerard, there are the twenty-five States,—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony etc.,—which make up the German Empire, but there is no such political entity as Germany. Nor (if truth must be told) is there yet a German nation in existence. There are the Teutons and the Slavs, the Prussians and the Poles, but there is no German nation. How is self-determination to be worked out? Is Prussia to determine for Bavaria, or are the Teutons to determine for the Poles? Then, if Ambassador Gerard is to be believed, Germany is essentially a caste-ridden country with its Brahmins, the military caste, and the non-Brahmins, labour. Are the Brahmins to determine for the non-Brahmins or are the non-Brahmins to determine for the Brahmins? The position is still more striking if you take the case of that curious dual monarchy called (or as it used to be called) Austria-Hungary, with the Magyars, the Hungarians, the Czechs, the Poles, the Slavs, the Serbs, the Croats, and the Rumanians, marching in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth. President Wilson, himself a Professor of Political Science and a writer of standard works on the subject, should have known the impossibility of conceding self-determination to Germany or Austro-Hungary.

There is yet another difficulty. The art of Government, as we all know, and, as we have been recently told, is the most difficult art to learn. Sir Satyendra Sinha, speaking of India and as President of the Indian National Congress (a curious name, since India is not a nation) said, "the path is long and devious, and we shall have to tread weary steps before we get to the promised land." Is there any evidence that Germany has ever had any lesson in the art of Self-Government? So far as we know the German people has known only one form of Government, and that is Bureaucratic Government. Republican or Parliamentary forms of Government, as at present understood, were neither desired nor known in Germany, except amongst a microscopic minority. In my view, you cannot introduce responsible Government in Germany without creating grave dissatisfaction among the people especially as there is no evidence that in that caste-ridden country there is any general desire for responsible Government.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. DAS.

Patna, Oct. 20, 1918.

AKOLA AFFAIRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Dasera and Moharrum came and passed off quietly witout any disturbance of peace and tranquillity. Nobody who has ever lived in the interior of the country can ever be afraid of any break-off of the peaceful relations that have ever existed between the two sister communities. Go to any Indian village, and the amicable relations in which the Hindus and Mahomedans live in spite of the lack of so-called education, will simply surprise the visitor.

The Influenza epidemic has infected this town as much as any other town or city or a small village, and exacted a heavy toll for some time; the energetic efforts of our Civil Surgeon have however had an effect on the rate of mortality of the town. The Civil Surgeon and some of the leading citizens have organized a corps of volunteers and established small dispensaries in one or two places, whence they supply medicines and nourishment through the volunteers to all people who are unable to help themselves, being laid prostrate. It is unfortunate to note in this connection the sad apathy of the Municipal Commissioners of the town; neither they nor the chairman or the vice-chairman seem to have taken the initiative in the matter. The chairman, however, is said to have sanctioned some amount for the relief of the epidemic-stricken at the instance of the Civil Surgeon and his Committee. The death-rate had reached the pitch of 51 and continued thereabout for a few days. It is, however now showing signs of decline, thanks to the efforts of the relief committee.

The state of crops round about the city is piteable, and the fodder question will be rather serious; but the philanthropic Cow-Protection Society of Akola has issued a notice prohibiting all people of Akola from disposing of their animals to butchers and others, and have undertaken to receive all animals from owners who cannot feed them.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visited the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in Poona City on Tuesday afternoon. Their Excellencies visited the Ladies Club the same afternoon.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon attended the Divisional Boxing Tournament at the Central Gymnasium, Wanowrie, on Tuesday evening.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar came to say goodbye to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at Ganeshkhind on Tuesday afternoon.

It is the intention of H. E. Lady Willingdon to have built in the grounds of the Willingdon Sports Club a pavilion designed specially for the use of purdah Ladies. Her Excellency, we understand, proposes to present this as a parting gift to Indian ladies in whose welfare she has always shown such genuine affection and taken such active interest.

Sir John Hewett who is on his way to India is expected at Bombay, whence he will proceed to Mesopotamia on a mission for the War Office. Sir John will be accompanied by Mr. Ludovic Porter.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp will visit Ceylon during the course of his autumn tour to study the system of primary education in the Island.

It has been arranged that Dr. B. Spooner, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Bihar and Orissa, will be attached at Head-Quarters as an Assistant to the Director-General.

Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Under Secretary, Local and Municipal Department Madras, has been placed on special duty to prepare the material necessary for the Franchise Committee which will visit Madras early in January.

AMERICA'S ARMY OF 25,000,000 MEN.

VAGRANTS AND MILLIONAIRES LENDING A HAND.

Dr. Albert Shaw, founder and editor of the American "Review of Reviews", in a statement given to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle", reveals facts relating to America's war effort that are as yet imperfectly known in belligerent countries.

"Our people," he commented, "Haven't the remotest idea of compromising with the Germans.

"Every time they have scored a point they have hardened their hearts. Therefore, Americans are joining the Allies with the determination to obtain definite results.

"Voluntary rationing, as respects sugar, wheat and every article that might be needed for export, has been efficient beyond all expectations. This situation has been in the hands of American women, who have hung cards in their front windows in millions of homes, stating that they are members of the Government's Food Administration, and are voluntarily observing every request of the food authorities.

THE HOME SERVICE FLAG.

"Alongside these food placards one finds what we Americans call a 'Service Flag.' It indicates that for each star found on its red border and white centre one member of the household has gone to the war. In my own suburban neighbourhood on the River Hudson, just outside of New York, every house, without exception, including my own, for my son is also now in France, has such a flag. The house next to mine has three stars, one each for a husband, son and brother. And with this outward emblem of patriotism there is to be found a great fervour.

"With the enactment of the Extended Conscription Bill we shall have in the Draft Register lists no less than twenty-five million names of men between the ages of 18 and 45.

"The President has also ruled that men not efficiently occupied, whether millionaires or vagrants, must engage themselves in regular and essential war work or else they must be drafted for the army. This has never been resented. Indeed it has seemed to the country a quite reasonable and just proposition.

"But it is well within the powers of the President, acting, of course, through the Secretary of State for War and the Army General Staff, to put pressure upon every one of those 25 millions of registered men. This is not intended in some [illegible] about way to prevent strikes or to diminish the powers of trade unions, for it cannot be too emphatically stated that the trade union leaders are working heartily with the War Industries Board. Our industrial organisation is by no means perfect, but it has improved enormously during the last three months. This is especially true of the work of the Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation, under the enthusiastic direction and inspiration of Mr. Charles Schwab. The nation, in short, is in the war to win for the world the safety that has been attacked by Germany, and will not diminish, but always increase its effort, until German militarism and all it means has been destroyed."

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The following Bulletin No. 3 has been issued:—

The form for the Members of the Reception Committee of the above Conference and Delegates together with any other necessary information can be had at the following places:

General Secretaries, First Railway Conference, 291-93 Bohra Bazar, Street, Fort, Bombay; Railway Conference, Office, Nadiad; Mr. Himatlal Hargovindas Mehta, Manager, the Gujrat Swadeshi Stores Co. Ld., Richey Road, Ahmedabad; Sayaji Vijay Office, Baroda; Mr. Vaman Sitaram Mucadam, Godhra; Mr. Haribhai Zaverbhai Amin, Broach; Mr. Thakerlal Harkisandas, Ankleswar; Mr. Chandorikar-Photographer, Navsari; Dr. Karsukhrai V. Vora, Surat; and from Secretaries of all the Branches, Home Rule League in Kaira District.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

THAKUR DAS RAI BAHADUR.—We cannot publish prescriptions for influenza.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 24th October, 1918.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We commend Prof. V. G. Kale's thoughtful and illuminating article on the political situation in the "Commonweal" to the earnest and serious consideration of the seceders who are shortly to meet in Bombay. Mr. Kale can scarcely be accused of harbouring any unfriendly feelings towards the seceders. All along he has been recognised as a Moderate of Moderates. Criticism coming from such a quarter has a force of its own and cannot be lightly dismissed. Mr. Kale says that there is a general agreement among the people that the Reform Scheme, as it is, is inadequate and that it requires to be modified to come up to the reasonable expectations of the country. None but a blind partisan can deny this patent fact. We share with the writer the keen regret that the leaders who formulated the Congress-League Scheme as the common national demand did not unite and present a joint reply to the Montagu proposals. He has hit upon the right explanation of the backsliding of the seceders who, moved by the nervous and idle fear of the danger that threatened the scheme, deserted the Congress and sacrificed their life-long convictions and principles. Their idea is, he says, that, if the scheme is not warmly supported in India, it will be shipwrecked. This feeling has led some of the prominent seceders to declare that they would accept the scheme, even if no changes are made. They believe, as Mr. Kale rightly remarks, that it would be a substantial gain to get a start on the road to Responsible Government, however feeble the momentum may be. Is it ever likely that the changes proposed by the seceders stand any chance of success after such a declaration? As Mr. Kale puts it, if one were to approach Mr. Montagu and say to him "Your scheme is good, kindly see if you cannot make it a little better," what would his reply be to such a faint-hearted feeble request? Should we pin our demands and aspirations on the possible success or otherwise of the Montagu Scheme? What should be our demand? Should we ask for what is convenient to Mr. Montagu or necessary for India? To these and such other questions, Mr. Kale has a very effective answer. He says: "It is for the British Government to concede our demand or not but it is our duty to say firmly what we think is necessary to meet the requirements of the nation." The seceders have altogether missed this fundamental point: that they are losing not winning their cause by weak-kneed surrender of principles in order to try to save the Montagu Scheme. The standard of Indian leaders must be, as Mr. Kale insists, what they think essential for the advancement of the country, not what others say is enough for it.

But what will be the result of the action of the seceders on the scheme? There is also a danger that we shall get much less than what is promised, which cannot be overlooked and Mr. Kale has done well in drawing public attention to this. Even reforms, when accepted, are whittled down in the process of legislation and executive operation. What then of the Montagu reforms, which are as yet in a fluid state? The way to get political reforms is not to surrender our position at the very first bait but to stick to it all through our difficulties. It is true Lord Sydenham is attacking Mr. Montagu, but it is absurd to say that we are strengthening Lord Sydenham's hands by objecting to certain features of the Montagu Scheme. Lord Sydenham would have objected to any political reforms in any case. His opposition means nothing and it is not valued beyond his own circle and intelligent and informed opinion in India as well as in England has stood by Mr. Montagu and warded off the attacks of the Sydenham gang. So far as Sydenhamite agitation goes, every one in India has defended Mr. Montagu. But that does not mean and that ought not to mean that we should give up our demands and reduce them to the standard fixed by Mr. Montagu. So far as the third formula goes, the seceders have been no less insistent than Congressmen in suggesting adequate changes in the constitution of the Government of India. Does this not equally play into the hands of Lord Sydenham's party, if such a silly interpretation is to be put upon every criticism of the Montagu Scheme? As Mr. Kale puts it, "Why shrink from stating what you honestly feel and what you have been claiming all along as the essence of the first instalment of reforms" The seceders cannot argue that the Congress-League Scheme was suddenly jumped upon them. In fact the scheme is largely a creation of theirs and they cannot in any way justify their desertion of it. We are as anxious as the seceders to strengthen Mr. Montagu's hands and defend his position against Lord Sydenham and, to a great extent, Lord Curzon. But we can do so only consistently with our political position. We cannot look only to the immediate political advantages that may or may not flow from a surrender of our principles. The ultimate effect of such a move will be very serious.

What again about the Rowlatt recommendations? As a sort of answer to the Declaration of Rights of the Congress, is the seceders' gathering going to support the recommendations, as suggested by an "Indian Barrister"? What about communal representation? Are the seceders going to support it all through and all round? They may differ on certain points from the Congress regarding the Montagu Scheme. These differences in themselves are not very fundamental. But if the seceders allow their gathering to degenerate into an anti-Congress movement and pledge themselves to stand by the Rowlatt recommendations, they will create a split that can never be bridged over.

SIR FRANK BEAMAN.

The weakness of the local High Court Bench has not infrequently been the subject of comment in well-informed quarters, and the retirement of so distinguished a pillar of that Court as Sir Frank Beaman will be viewed with genuine regret and concern by those who have been accustomed to regard the High Courts in India as the stern assertors of peoples' rights and their ultimate protection against the vagaries of an all-powerful executive. With an intellect rare and subtle to a degree, a penetrating power of cold and logical analysis, a learning versatile, wide and deep, in which law perhaps occupied but a secondary place, and a superb command over language, it would be safe to assert that Sir Frank Beaman would have distinguished himself in any sphere of life. And reminiscent as his career was of that type of judges, now unhappily becoming extinct, whose love for classics was as deep as that for legal lore, it would be no disparagement of his colleagues to say that in sheer weight of intellect and learning he was head and shoulders above them all. His judicial career was marked with distinction from the very start and it was not the uncommon experience of the High Court on its Appellate Side to deal with many an intricate legal problem set to them by the district judge, Mr. Beaman, as he then was.

We would not be wrong in describing Sir Frank as one of the older generation of civilians who looked upon this country as the land of their adoption, genuinely interested themselves in the life of the mofussil and made many good friends among the prominent personalities of the district towns. It was undoubtedly this wide-awake life in the mofussil and a close and real acquaintance with the people, which, combined with his high intellectual attainments, made Sir Frank the distinguished judge that he proved himself to be on the High Court Bench. The great quality, perhaps, that marked him out as a judge, was unmistakably his deep legal learning. Much of that learning has been woven into numerous, exhaustive and historic judgments on a variety of vexed questions of law, that have found a place in the local Law Reports. But the depth and extent of that learning came perhaps to be best understood and appreciated only by those who had occasion to practise before him; for, however trivial the stake, no sooner did a point of law arise, than Sir Frank went into the intricacies of it with a keenness and penetration which tried even the best brains at the Bar. The judgments of the most eminent judges came under the merciless fire of his critical analysis, and, if at times he seemed to display an intolerance of authority and precedent, that arose only from a burning desire to arrive at the true underlying legal notions. His grasp of complicated masses of fact and his reading of the minds of witnesses who appeared before him were equally masterly. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that it is extremely difficult for a judge, whose experience has been confined to the mofussil, to understand the manifold commercial dealings of Bombay and give satisfaction on the Original Side of the High Court. That Sir Frank made so striking a success on the Original Side, displaying a keen insight into the commercial life of Bombay, is an eloquent testimony to his knowledge of men and his high mental attainments. And his success becomes the more remarkable when it is remembered that for a number of years he laboured under a heavy disability which would have driven any less courageous man into early retirement. Indeed, it was not rare to see his judgments, reversed in appeal, restored by the Privy Council and there could have been no greater vindication of his judicial acumen.

Another great quality which rendered Sir Frank's long tenure of the Bench so pleasing and useful was his unexampled patience, an element so essential in judges and yet so rarely met with. The humblest litigant whose dispute happened to come before him had the satisfaction of feeling that everything that could be said on his behalf had been fully heard by the judge; while the juniormost member of the Bar could, before him, command the privilege of a most patient audience and a generous forbearance of all the faults of youth and inexperience. To his patience he added an unfailing courtesy, a geniality of temper and a touch of humour which made the dry and uninteresting labours of many an advocate appearing before him pleasant and tolerable. He gathered round him a group of friends, in legal circles and elsewhere. And if on occasions a vein of dogmatism and an air of infallibility was noticed in his utterances, it was readily forgiven in an intellect so fine, a mind so generous and a personality so pleasant. The remarkable wealth of legal talent at the bars of the High Courts in India has rendered the Civilian judge on the High Court Bench an anomaly and an anachronism. Yet, if it were possible for the average Civilian judge to soar to the heights reached by Sir Frank Beaman, a great part of the argument usually directed against his appointment would lose its force.

Notes of the Day.

Freedom of the Seas.

We are likely to hear much of the "Freedom of the Seas," in the succeeding few months. Major-General Sir George Aston discusses in the "Nineteenth, Century" the German view of "Freedom of the Seas," in a thoughtful article. Herr Dernburg, for some time German Colonial Minister, discussed freedom of the seas and interpreted it to mean "unimperilled imports at all times." Shortly, the sea should be open during peace as well as in war. Curiously enough, Herr Dernburg takes great pains to explain to the Austrian public that the Central Powers alone have the supply routes to certain Eastern countries in their hands and that they can shut out all competition. So far as land is concerned, Germany wants to drive away all competition from the lands under her control and so far as the sea is concerned, she wants to keep it open in peace and war. The German interpretation of the freedom of the sea can never be conceded by the maritime nation, England. The alternative definition offered by Major-General Aston correctly sums up the attitude of England. Freedom of the sea means "free and unfettered access in time of peace to all oceans by all who wish to cross them on lawful occasions." But in war, the privilege must be fought for by belligerent navies and, needless to say, this provision would be valueless if unaccompanied by the right of searching neutral merchant ships.

Lord French and Irish Conscription.

"The Times" authoritatively denies the statement that Lord French intends to resign the Irish Viceroyalty. Last Sunday Lord French reached London which, according to Reuter, was interpreted as meaning that he intended to resign, unless a satisfactory agreement was reached concerning the proposed enforcement of conscription in Ireland. The Government have plainly decided that the Military Service Act should be held in abeyance in spite of their earlier declaration that they would resign in the event of their being defeated in this purpose. The flexibility and adaptiveness of the Government, however, evidently put Lord French in a false position, especially as he has made no secret of his hidebound resolve to prosecute the task of "vigorous recruitment." Barring the fact that he was the author of a couple of proclamations, Lord French does not seem to have done anything on his own account. No wonder he got tired of his soldierly watch in Dublin Castle. Now that some "satisfactory arrangement" about conscription has been presumably reached, he consents to remain in office. We do not know what that arrangement is, but it must be something short of wholesale conscription.

The Vagaries of the Censor.

The gentlemen whose duty it is to suppress and mutilate cables from London seem to be having a field-day just at present. A message dated "London, 10th October," regarding Mr. Montagu's indisposition was delivered yesterday. Possibly the Censor, with that considerate regard for our feelings which endear him so much to us, wanted to spare us the shock of being told that Mr. Montagu was ill. For, three hours after the delivery of the first message, we were served with the brief but reassuring item: "Mr. Montagu is much better." We should add that the second message is dated "London, October 11." When the Premier was indisposed, we were directly in the confidence of the Censor. In Mr. Montagu's case, we are startled and soothed a fortnight after the occurrence. Similarly, the message about the views of "India" on the Reform Committees is dated "London Oct. 10," but was held up for a like period. It will be remembered that we had prompt news about the "constructive" scheme of the Sydenham gang which Reuter discovered in an Indo-British pamphlet; but the question of Mr. Charles Roberts in the House of Commons about India and Imperial Preference takes a week to be reported in India. We are all under the iron rule of the Censor; but we wonder if that gentleman or that Corporation, as the case may be, can be made to consider the advisability of their being a little less imbecile in their operations.

Elegant Brevity!

The message regarding Mr. Charles Roberts' question which took a week to reach us is a masterpiece of concision of which even Reuter may well be proud:—

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Roberts asked whether India was a party to the Imperial Preference agreement.

Mr. Hewins replied that India was represented at the Imperial Conference.

Perhaps, however, Reuter was by way of meaning to pay a tribute to the felicitous brevity of Mr. Hewins' reply. Its elegance, informativeness and generally satisfactory character must have been as refreshing to Mr. Roberts as they are edifying to us all.

A Naughty Boy!

The Government of Behar have made a wonderful discovery. They have found out that editors of journals are naughty boys, who can be easily brought under control by their parents. They have directed that Mr. Syed Fazlur Rahman, editor of a Calcutta Urdu paper, be interned in his native village in Muzaffarpur district, instead of being detained as his Majesty's guest at Bankipur, as heretofore, his father undertaking to keep him under control! While the Juvenile Smoking Bill is still hanging fire, we would suggest that an "Adult Control Bill," directing all parents to see that their adult children do not go astray, under pains and penalties, be ushered into the Imperial Council, after due consultation with Sir George Lowndes. This should make the task of Local Governments much easier, and the mothering of "the great daughter"—India—more tender.

An Amazing Enquiry.

The following is a passage from a letter of Abadi Banu Begum Saheba, the mother of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, as quoted by "New India":—

"We are all very busy now. You might be aware that Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali's case is going to be investigated by a committee at Allahabad and this would take place before very long. I shall write to you a detailed letter very soon. On the aforesaid committee, which is going to examine the papers, one of the members is Abdur Rauf Sahib who, as all are aware, is a personal enemy of Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali. We can entertain very little hope of any justice being done by him and it is better that you be rest assured that he would never do justice. This committee is going to see the papers of the case and determine the offence of Shaukat Ali and Mohamad Ali. If justice is done I am sure, God willing, no case can be made out against them; and if injustice is perpetrated in this case, may the Almighty God give us fortitude to face the consequences with patience and courage."

As we have already pointed out, it would be nothing short of a mockery of justice to conduct an inquiry where the judge is a personal enemy of the accused. Mr. Rauf, if he have a grain of manhood, should have no option but to refuse the office to which he is called; nor can the Government in fairness ask him to serve in so unpleasant a capacity. The people of India believe, rightly or wrongly, that the fate of the Ali brothers is a tragic mystery, calling for daylight inquiry. Rather than take the risk of having their fate settled in accordance with so doubtful a procedure as the one that appears to be contemplated, no one would blame Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali if they refused to have anything to do with the proposed enquiry.

India and the Imperial War Cabinet.

Referring to the decision that meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet shall be held at regular intervals, each Dominion being empowered to nominate a visiting or a resident Minister in London to represent them at meetings other than those attended by the Prime Ministers, the London correspondent of the "Englishman" says:—

"The statement that arrangements will be made for the representation of India on those occasions led to speculation as to the choice to be made of a representative. It was assumed in some quarters that this would mean the presence of an Indian at the periodical meetings. But there is nothing in the announcement to warrant that conclusion, and the constitutional position has only to be considered to see that. "The Times" must be well informed in indicating the probability that the representation of India will devolve upon the Secretary of State. He is responsible to Parliament for India policy. No arrangement is possible whereby a colleague, say an Indian member of his Council, could become a temporary Cabinet Minister in his absence. And there are grave practical objections to bringing and keeping an Indian here for the purpose of occasional meetings. The number of Indians qualified by experience and sobriety of judgment for such a position is very small. And in view of the great internal developments in contemplation the last thing to be desired is that men of the stamp of Sir S. P. Sinha should be taken away from India when their services are so vitally necessary there. Whether the Secretary of State should occasionally delegate his membership, as the Dominion Prime Ministers will in effect delegate theirs, is another matter."

Pure Camouflage.

We confess that the alleged "grave practical objections" to having an Indian in England for the purpose of representing India at the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet leave us cold. The Secretary of State, it is true, is constitutionally responsible to Parliament for Indian policy and government, and he should, therefore, certainly attend the Cabinet meetings. But there is no earthly reason why he should not be accompanied in the task of representing India by an Indian. The allegation that there are not enough men in India "of the stamp of Sir S. P. Sinha" to recruit from, as well as the suggestion that the presence of all such men is indispensable in India at this juncture, are pure camouflage. The elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council, for instance, could easily depute one of their number to be the Indian representative in England for the purpose of attending meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, and there are other ways of securing a suitable representative. If the thing is wanted to be done it can be done.

Aligarh Civic Guard.

The establishment of a Civic Guard in Aligarh furnishes a splendid example of civic patriotism which may well be followed in other parts of the country. The guard was brought into being in August last under the supervision of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. It consists of members belonging to the professional, educated, and well-to-do classes who are anxious to help the authorities in the maintenance of law and order, to relieve the pressure of extra work on the police on account of the war as well as to release for active employment members of the regular police force. The force has been divided into civil patrols and armed patrols. The members of the civil patrols assist the police in ordinary patrols by day and night and also on such occasions as fairs, processions, outbreaks of fire, epidemics of crime when extra assistance is required. In ordinary patrol work a course of only twenty periods of drill is given. For the armed section of the Civic Guard further forty periods are required. Enlistment is purely voluntary. Members remain otherwise quite free.

A Splendid Example.

In a letter to the "I.D.T." Mr. Nasir Hasan Ansari, Assistant Commandant of the Guard, shows how much can be done by similar efforts in other parts of the country for helping to win the war. He writes:—

If one hundred men from each district enlist to carry on besides their private duties the work of one hundred policemen as well, this means that one hundred well trained policemen can be spared from a district on active service. If in all the districts of the U. P. Civic Guards are established, more than four thousand regular policemen can be sent to the front. If the whole of India succeeds in establishing Civic Guards, one can easily see what a fine body of disciplined men are immediately available as combatants for bringing the war to a successful close, which is the duty of every citizen to discharge earnestly. Schoolmasters, college professors, lawyers, landlord and other leisured people, all can assist the Government at this juncture and thus do their bit by just a little effort.

Apart from the assistance rendered to the cause of the Empire, the movement cannot fail to enable the Police to shed its present not quite undeserved unpopularity and lack of public confidence.

ON THE FRINGEOF VALENCIENNES.

TURNAI STILL OFFERING RESISTANCE.

INFANTRY NEARING LINE OF SCHELDT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 8-45 p.m., Oct. 22.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says: We are now on the fringe of Valenciennes. Tournai is still offering strong resistance, but our infantry are nearing the line of the Scheldt along a wide front.

INCREASING ENEMY RESISTANCE.

BRITISH PROGRESS BETWEEN VALENCIENNES AND TOURNAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22, 12-55 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

A British communiqué says:—As a result of local fighting during the night we advanced our line to the left bank of the Ecaillon river southward of Thiant, the western portion of which is in our possession.

We made further progress between Valenciennes and Tournai. The enemy resistance on this front is increasing.

As a result of sharp fighting during the night in the Tournai sector, we expelled the enemy from the village of Orcq and from the woods in the neighbourhood of Frovennes. We are within a mile of the town.

TOWARDS GHENT.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 3-45 p.m., Oct. 22.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says: This morning strong French forces serving with the Belgian army attacked northward of the British Second Army towards Ghent making excellent progress.

The British First Army captured Thaint Yestermorn, but a strong counterattack caused us to withdraw from a portion of the village eastward of the Ecallion river. The weather is good.

THE MOUTH OF THE SCHELDT

HOLLAND'S RIGHT TO CONTROL NEVER ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In connection with the arrival of the Allies in the region of the Scheldt, French newspapers point out that the Allies have never admitted the right of Holland to control the mouth of the Scheldt and declare that the time has now come for the Allies to speak.

TURKS IN N.-W. PERSIA

CONSIDERABLE TROOPS DIVERTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

The War Office states that owing to Armenian General Andranik harassing the Turks' lines of communications between Julfa and Erivan the Turks have been compelled to divert a considerable number of troops from North-west Persia.

FRENCH HONOURS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

The "Gazette" announces that President Poincaré has conferred the Legion of Honour, Croix d'Officier, upon Colonel A. W. Knox and Major C. L. Newall, Croix de Chevalier upon Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Thornhill and Major J. D. Scale, and Croix de Guerre upon Major M. D. Vigors, all of the Indian Army.

PRISONERS' CAMPS IN TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, Sir G. Cave stated that the condition of prisoners' camps in Turkey had recently improved.

MR. MONTAGU INDISPOSED.

A BELATED REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 28.

Mr. Montagu is suffering from rather a severe gastric attack and has cancelled his engagements for a few days.

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

Mr. Montagu is much better.

'A CLUMSY EFFORT TO GAIN TIME."

U, S. PRESS ON GERMAN REPLY.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

NEW YORK.—The United States press calls the German reply a clumsy effort to gain time. The vast majority of the papers urge that unconditional surrender is the only possible basis of peace.

"WILFULLY EQUIVOCAL AND TORTUOUS".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

PARIS.—Parliamentary circles and press regard the German reply as wilfully equivocal and tortuous, especially as regards the armistice. They do not consider that the pretended constitutional reforms afford a guarantee of duration.

INTER-ALLIED PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

CALLS ON PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 23.

An inter-allied parliamentary committee called on Mr. Lloyd George and congratulated him on his great achievements during the war.

Replying the Premier emphasised that the necessity of working together after the war would be as essential as during the war.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Mariott Mr. Bonar Law stated that Dominion Governments had not yet formally nominated resident ministers to act as regular members of the Imperial War Cabinet but Sir Robert Borden had recently arranged for the attendance of the Canadian representative at meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet.

General Smuts was available as the representative of South Africa while as regards Australia, Mr. Hughes would be able to attend the meetings. Several meetings had been held since the last session.

MR. HUGHES TO REMAIN IN BRITAIN.

TO LOOK AFTER AUSTRALIA'S INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Watt in a speech here said, Mr. Hughes had agreed to the Federal Government's request to remain in Britain in view of the possibility of peace, in order to solve post-war problems affecting Australia, including the retention by the Allies of German possessions in the Pacific.

FAMINE RELIEF IN PERSIA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 23.

Writing in the "Manchester Guardian" Professor E. S. Browne appeals for funds for relief of the famine-stricken in Persia.

DEATH OF PRINCE JAFAR OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 23.

Prince Jafar of Persia son of Prince Firman Firma has died at Llandudno.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS IN LONDON.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

The Indian journalists have arrived and will pass a week in London, in which they will visit the docks and aeroplane factories. They will be entertained by the institute of journalists, by Lord Northcliffe at the Ministry of Information and a reception will also be given in their honour at the India Office. They will have an audience of the King and afterwards they will visit the fleet, the Clyde and then the Western Front.

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

POPE'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

"MUST EVACUATE FRANCE AND BELGIUM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 23.

ROME.—Evidently the Pope does not accept the German protestations of innocence as regards outrages and devastations. The official organ of the Holy See the "Osservatore Romani" declares that the German armies who destroyed and burned French and Belgian cities and towns must be compelled to evacuate France and Belgium. It announces that the Pope has addressed a direct appeal to Chancellor Max of Baden to prevent further unnecessary devastations.

The Holy See has similarly appealed to the Papal Nuncio of Bavaria.

"ROBBERY, TERRORISM AND DESTRUCTION".

GERMAN TREATMENT OF EVACUATED TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

Before evacuating Bruges, the Germans seriously damaged the docks, dynamited the locks and blocked the canal by sinking destroyers and submarines.

Roubaix and Tourcoing suffered the usual cruel treatment at the hands of the Germans. Not content with destroying the station, bridges, footbridges and cranes in Roubaix, they blew up the watermains, imposed a fine of six hundred thousand francs and seized the municipal coffers containing seven hundred and fifty thousand francs. They rendered useless or removed to Germany all the machinery of the mills in Tourcoing, Roubaix and Lille. Indeed, the inhabitants of all reoccupied towns have the same story to tell of robbery, cruelty, terrorism and destruction.

GROSS GERMAN INHUMANITY.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF RUSSIANS CAPTURED 3 YEARS AGO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Bruges says a fresh striking instance of the inhumanity of German authorities has been discovered by Belgian soldiers in the liberated territory. The latter found a large number of Russian soldiers belonging to German labour companies captured three years ago. The Russians were treated with the utmost brutality and forced to labour behind the firing line. They were utterly ignorant of the Russian revolution, the Tsar's death and the Brest peace.

ALLIED WAR AIMS.

FULL REPARATION FOR GERMAN LEVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hall Lord Robert Cecil said he was unable to specify the total amount that the Germans had levied on cities and towns in Belgium and France, but full reparation formed part of the war aims of the Allies.

A "NEUTRAL" INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Much amusement has been caused by an announcement from Berlin that a so-called neutral commission has left Brussels for the front to investigate the allegations of wanton destruction by the Germans.

17,000 GREEKS DIE AT KAVALLA

ILL-TREATMENT DURING BULGARIAN OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

ATHENS.—It has been officially established that a total of seventeen thousand Greeks at Kavalla have died as the result of illtreatment during Bulgarian occupation.

FALKENHAUSEN'S PARDON TO PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Brussels states that Falkenhausen the German Governor of Belgium has pardoned the Belgians and neutrals imprisoned by the military and has ordered the release of the Belgians and neutrals interned in Belgium and Germany.

INFLUENZA RAVAGES IN S. AFRICA.

WORST EPIDEMIC EVER EXPERIENCED.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

The epidemic of Spanish influenza in South Africa is extraordinarily serious. Doctors declare that it is the worst epidemic South Africa has ever experienced, plague being nothing in comparison.

The outbreak is most severe in Cape Town, where there are tens of thousands of cases and many deaths, especially amongst natives. European victims, however, include Mr. H. C. Becker, member for Ladysmith in the Union Assembly and Government whip. Business schools and entertainments are everywhere closed and public services curtailed.

Relief work is proceeding very actively. Thousands of volunteers are coming forward. Ladies, headed by Mrs. Botha, have rallied splendidly to the call. Several thousands of people have been inoculated with beneficial results. Apparently the disease was brought aboard a ship.

POSITION IN MINES.

The epidemic at Johannesburg is causing much anxiety, but the position in the mines is steadily improving. Hospital cases have fallen from 20,000 to 3,000 in a week.

There have been numerous deaths of Europeans in Kimberley and five-hundred among natives in Kimberly mine compounds. There are 8,000 cases in Durban, but no deaths and the epidemic is diminishing.

The loss of 37 South African passengers on the Hirano Maru coming amidst distress due to the epidemic, is felt as a great blow. The missing include Messrs. Alwyn Vintcent and Lawrence Woodhead, both members of the Union Assembly and prominent commercial men.

REFORM COMMITTEE.

VIEWS OF "INDIA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

The journal "India" considers that the Indian appointments to the Reform Committee mark an epoch in the relations between the authorities and the Indian people. The journal calls for some transfer of functions to popular representation in the Central Government and urges that the Imperial Government take steps to relieve the economic tension in India owing to high prices of food, grains and cloth.

CHINESE EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

PEKING.—With regard to China's request for embargo on export of silver provided that the Chinese Government issues passes where exports are necessary, Japan has signified her agreement in principle on condition that the consuls be eligible to issue passes when exports are specially desirable.

The diplomatic corps has referred the question to Shanghai bankers to ascertain whether the suggestion is practicable.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 23.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says: The tendency of the market continues good. The present price of 49½ pence has been quoted for fifty successive working days. This is record duration. China exchanges still vacillate. Shanghai quotation rose to 5/2 a tael after dropping to five shillings for one day.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 23.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the market was steady and quiet. The China exchanges moved substantially. Shanghai quoted 5/3¼ a tael after a rise to 5/4.

LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS

A WEEK'S STOPPAGE OF ALL LOOMS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

In order to help to maintain the balance between the production of cotton yarn and the requirements of looms the Cotton Control Board has ordered an entire stoppage of all looms for a week beginning October 21.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Charles Roberts asked whether India was a party to the Imperial Preference agreement.

Mr. Hewins replied that India was represented at the Imperial Conference.

LATEST CABLES.

WILSON CONFERS WITH LANSING.

"GERMAN MILITARISM MUST GO."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 23.

WASHINGTON.—On receipt of the German Note President Wilson conferred with Mr. Lansing until midnight. Reliable circles declare that there are no prospects of immediate peace and there will be no armistice except upon conditions that destroy forever the power of German militarism.

BRITISH PENETRATE INTO RAISMES FOREST.

HOLLAIN AND BRUYELLES TAKEN POSSESSION OF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-35 p.m. Oct. 22.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 23.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—We entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrated deeply northward thereof into Raismes forest towards the angle of the Scheldt at Condé. We progressed eastward of St. Amand and reached the Scheldt at Hollain and Bruyelles southward of Tournai and took possession of both places.

Northwestward of Tournai we captured Freyennes and made progress towards the Scheldt. Further north sharp fighting occurred for the Scheldt crossing at Pontachin.

BARRACKS AND RAILWAY AT METZ ATTACKED.

FACTORIES AT KAISERSLAUTERN HEAVILY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 23.

The Press Bureau states that on the 21st October two squadrons of independent air force successfully attacked the barracks and railway at Metz. All returned in spite of the fog.

Another squadron set out to attack the Rhine factories, but when near the objective they encountered dense clouds and became separated. Seven machines have not been located.

On the night of the 21st October we heavily and successfully attacked the factories at Kaiserslautern and also heavily bombed the stations at Merieres. All machines returned.

SINKING OF THE TICONDEROGA

213 SOLDIERS AND CREW LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 23.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially announced that the total of soldiers and crew lost on the Ticonderoga which was recently torpedoed and sunk was 213.

GERMAN BUILDINGS IN SHAMEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the new trading with enemy regulations dealing with the question of leases of German buildings in the British concession in Shameen, China, were being prepared.

CHINESE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Stewart, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Government had received no official information of any increase of local production of opium in China since the termination of the 1911 agreement and cessation of Indian export.

INDIA'S WATER-POWER.

SURVEY OF RESOURCES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Government of India have under consideration the question of a systematic survey of water power resources in India for industrial development. Though coal supply is adequate the question of alternative power has become a matter of national importance. Owing to the paucity of officers caused by the war detailed surveys are not possible but preliminary investigations have been entrusted to Mr. Barlow, Chief Engineer, United Provinces, and Mr. Mears, Electrical Adviser and from these investigations far-reaching results are anticipated for industry after the war.

Dr. Thakorlal Ranchhodlal Pandya, Principal, Male Training College, Patna, died on Tuesday at Patna.

MRS. BESANT SUES "MADRAS MAIL."

ONE LAKH DAMAGES CLAIMED.

ALLEGATION OF HOME RULE MOVEMENT'S "CONNECTION" WITH GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Annie Besant has filed a suit in the High Court, to-day, against Mr. D. S. Brenner, Editor of the "Madras Mail" claiming one lakh of rupees as damages. The plaint says defendant has falsely and maliciously written and published in the daily newspaper known as the "Madras Mail" in its issue of the 18th October 1918 concerning the Home Rule movement and members thereof and those connected therewith:—"Now that Bolshevism as displayed in Russia is proved to have been a huge German conspiracy, a new term of abuse must be found for Home-Rulers, says the local extremists' journal. We fail to follow the argument. The so-called Home Rule movement, as the San Francisco trial, the revelations of the Rowlatt commission and the admissions contained in the Chelmsford-Montagu Report serve to show beyond doubt, enjoys very real, if subterranean, connection with German Bolshevism as the term descriptive of the kind of Home Rule the Home-Ruler would set up in India is, therefore, as appropriate as ever. One cannot touch pitch and not be defiled."

Plaintiff charges that defendant by using the said words meant and intended to convey to its readers and to the public generally that Home-Rulers, meaning and including the members of the Home Rule League, of whom plaintiff is one and who are generally styled and denominated Home-Rulers, are traitorous and disloyal subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and are guilty of high treason by reason of associating and connecting themselves with the enemies of their King and country, namely the people of Germany or some one or more of them. Plaintiff submits that the quotation from the paper styled the local extremist journal is a quotation from plaintiff's newspaper styled "New India."

Plaintiff further charges that the words "Home Rule movement" are usually and ordinarily used with reference to the movement and organisation of which plaintiff is President. It states that it is absolutely false that plaintiff or the movement with which she is connected as aforesaid has any connection with Germany and further charges that the words suggesting that the same "enjoys very real if subterranean connection with Germany" are false and malicious, and intended to detract and injure plaintiff both in her personal and public capacities. Plaintiff also submits that the clear meaning of the said passage involves the attribution of high treason to members of the Home Rule movement, the penalty for such treason under law being loss of life, liberty and confiscation of property.

Plaintiff states that in consequence of the said words plaintiff has suffered and is likely to suffer throughout the world in character and in reputation and she estimates damage at Rs. 1,00,000.

Plaintiff prays that defendant be directed to pay the said sum or such other sum as this Honourable Court thinks meet.

CONTROL OF RUBBER.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

The Press Bureau announces that in view of the necessity of saving ocean freights it is considered desirable to notify the rubber trade that the Minister of Munitions has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Clarendon Hyde to advise him regarding control of rubber.

Meanwhile, it is deemed necessary to issue a warning that it may be necessary to fix maximum prices for rubber transactions and the Minister may be compelled to make orders rendering inoperative any forward contracts or transactions entered after the publication of this notice.

SIR P. D. PATTANI RETURNS TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Sir P. D. Pattani has been granted leave to visit India. Lady Pattani, who is in indifferent health, is accompanying him.

DEATH OF SIR C. EDMUND FOX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 23.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Edmund Fox.

The late Sir Charles Edmund Fox, K.C.S.I., was Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma since 1906. Son of the late Mr. John Fox, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Sir Charles was called to the Bar in 1877 and was Government Advocate, Burma, from 1888 to 1906. In 1890 he was raised to the Bench and was ultimately appointed Chief Justice in 1906. He retired early this year. Sir Charles was 70 years old at the time of his death.

INDIAN REFORMS.

RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

LORD PENTLAND INVITES DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

A special meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber, Fort. St. George, the principal business on the agenda being the discussion of resolutions relating to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. H. E. the Governor presided.

In throwing open the resolutions on the Reform Scheme for discussion the Governor made a statement relating to the specific purpose of the meeting and referred to paragraph 237 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. He said:—Hon. members will remember the suggestion made upon this matter which they were invited by me to consider during the proceedings of the last meetings of this Council, when non-official members found some difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion as to advantage of discussion such as that which is proposed in the Report. Since then the approaching visit of the Reforms Committee which will receive and consider opinions upon this subject has been announced. Under these circumstances the Madras Government had thought it well to propose to this Legislative Council this further opportunity of meeting the wishes of the authors of the Report and he hoped that it might be possible for this Council to offer a useful contribution to the general consideration of this subject.

Hon. members would notice from the words which he has quoted from paragraph 238 that the authors of the Report desire to see two things, namely discussion in Provincial Councils, which comes first, and consideration by the Provincial Governments. It was not possible at this stage for the Provincial Governments to form their final opinion upon this subject. They have yet to confer with the Reforms Committee, which is to tour through India this cold weather and in fact the collective opinion of non-official members of this Council will actually form part of the material upon which Government here will form its final judgment upon the subject. On this occasion, therefore, his Excellency said, while official members will be present, they will not be called upon to vote on any of resolutions nor will they be called upon to speak on any of them except in so far as they may be able from their knowledge of the working of their departments, to offer information to non-official members on any difficult points upon which that information is invited or will be useful.

"CHANGES SHALL BE GRADUAL."

The essence of the proposals in the Report is that the changes shall be gradual. It would be contrary to the spirit and hypothesis of the authors of Report, which is that the goal in view should be approached by gradual stages, to make all departments either reserved or transferred. Continuing, his Excellency said:—Non official members of various shades of opinion, some of whom are disposed to take opposite views of the Report, have expressed to me their reluctance to take part in criticising the proposals of the Report on the ground that they do not wish to commit themselves either to approval or to disapproval of the main proposals of the Report. To decline to discuss the Report on that ground, he thought, might fairly be regarded as overcautious and indefensible for the reason that the Report, in spite of the high authority and wide knowledge and experience with which it had been drawn [illegible] a proposal, on which was intended to invite discussion and criticisms from all points of view, in order that it and they together might form the basis of proposals which are ultimately to be submitted for consideration of Parliament. From that standpoint, therefore, the Scheme is provisional and hypothetical and our position to-day is that we are meeting here in accordance with the invitation of the authors of the Scheme—still merely a scheme and hypothetical proposal—to discuss one part of it.

The question which the authors of the Report ask to us to consider is in fact this: Supposing our plan of dividing the administration of departments into two parts is carried out by classing some of them as "reserved" subjects and some of them as "transferred" subjects, which subjects, in the opinion of the Madras Legislative Council non-official members, should be "reserved" subjects and which on the other hand should be "transferred" subjects? The answer which we can give to-day to this question can only be a provisional answer. If the Scheme is radically altered in any of its particulars, so as to destroy the hypothesis upon which we are discussing it to-day, those who take part in the discussion will not remain finally and irrevocably committed to the opinions which they may express during this discussion.

DEBATE ON RESOLUTIONS.

After his Excellency's statement, the Council proceeded to discuss the resolutions. There were as many as forty resolutions on the agenda, many of them being identical. As his Excellency suggested four resolutions were taken up first for consideration. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao formally moved that the subject of land revenue administration should be transferred.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao here moved for an adjournment of the House inasmuch as non-official members had not been given opportunity of moving resolutions on matters of public importance such as shortage of food-stuffs in the Presidency and recent riots and the opening of fire by the police on the mob at Madura. He had also given notice of a resolution to include Railways under the Provincial list, as he was convinced that it was within their rights to do so and within paragraph 238 of the Report. Why he wished to introduce the subject of Railways was that the control of railways by Government had a great deal to do with the scarcity of food-stuffs prevailing in various rparts of this Presidency.

His Excellency interrupting said that notices had been issued saying that the business of the meeting would be confined to business especially mentioned and it would serve no useful purpose if the Hon. Mover were to be allowed to continue to speak on these other subjects mentioned in the resolution. It would be infringing the notices of the meeting, in the first place to allow the resolution and it would not be fair to members who were absent and might possibly have been here had they thought any such business would be taken. Therefore, his Excellency would like them to adhere to the published notice of the meeting. He suggested to Mr. Ramachandra Rao that he might withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao said he did not wish to discuss the resolution, but merely wished it to be formally seconded and withdrawn.

Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Chariar, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to point out that his Excellency had no right to limit the discussion to any particular subject, but only to fix the time and place of the meeting.

His Excellency the President said if the Hon. gentleman wished to question the President's ruling it was open to him under the Rules to bring an "order up" resolution at the next meeting of the Council, when general business would be taken up. He could not allow discussion on this occasion.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao said he shared the feeling of the seconder that there had been some informality and Illegality in regard to the Rules and did not wish to move this matter at this meeting.

Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer rose to a point of order, saying the proposition which had been moved and seconded was withdrawn without the consent of other members present. He requested his Excellency to put the resolution to vote.

Motion for leave to withdraw was put to the Council and carried, Mr. Narasimha Iyer only voting against it.

Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution regarding land revenue administration was then taken up. Several non-official members took part in the discussion, including Sir Gordon Fraser and Sir Fairless Barbar.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao moved an amendment excluding the Court of Wards and encumbered and attached estates on grounds of expediency. The amendment was voted upon and carried by a majority of seven votes to two. The resolution as amended was carried by a majority of 12 votes to six.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan next moved that the question relating to industrial development should be "transferred."

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch. Reassembling after lunch, the discussion on Mr. Yakub Hassan's resolution was resumed, several non-official members supporting it. Sir Fairless Barbar opposed the resolution, pointing out that European prosperity in India was due to stablo government, which was necessary for the prosperity of commerce and industry. He would like to ask the members of the Council if they had ever considered what the position of this country might be under the Reform Scheme with the industries as one of the "transferred" subjects. Was the credit of the country likely to be anything at present?

Mr. Ramchandra Rao differed from Sir Fairless Borbar in thinking the transfer would affect the credit of the country and said if anything it would add to the credit of the country.

Mr. Yakub Hassan's resolution was carried by a majority of 14 votes to 5.

EDUCATION AMONG "TRANSFERRED" SUBJECTS.

The Rev. G. Pitterdrigh moved that elementary industrial and technical education should be included among "transferred" subjects, while university and secondary education should be retained among the reserved.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Allen. There was some discussion on this resolution and when it was pressed to a division non-official members voted for the first part of the resolution, that elementary industrial and technical education should be included among "transferred" subjects. As regards secondary and university education, non-official members with the exception of the mover and seconder of the resolution were of opinion that those subjects also should be placed on the list of "transferred" subjects.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF NATIONAL CONGRESS.

HON. PANDIT MALAVIYA'S NAME SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

A letter addressed to Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and signed by Mrs. Annie Besant, Messrs. Ramchandra Rao, Yakub Hassan, B. P. Wadia, G. A. Natesan, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others is published, asking the Secretary to circulate to the members of the All-India Congress Committee their proposal that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya be elected as President of the next session of the Congress at Delhi.

THE EPIDEMIC.

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN DEATH-RATE.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on Wed. — 204
For preceding 24 hours — — 184
For corresponding 24 hours last year 91

Tuesday's mortality figures show an increase of 20 over those of the preceding day and of 113 over those of the corresponding day last year. The 204 deaths on Tuesday occurred as follow in the different wards: Fort ward 11, Mandvi ward 15, Bhuleshwar ward 32, Girgaum ward 25, Byculla ward 43, Parel ward 13, Mahim ward 25, railways and homeless 2 and hospitals 38. There was no attack or death from plague, small-pox or cholera.

During the week ending Saturday last, the total mortality numbered 2,151, the deaths occurring among the different castes as follow:—

Caste	Population	Deaths.
Jains	20,460	73
Brahmins	53,656	91
Lingayets	1,179	12
Bhattias	7,780	10
Hindus of other castes	5,47,192	1,008
Hindus, low caste	54,235	292
Mussalmans	1,79,346	447
Parsis	50,931	69
Jews	6,597	10
Native Christians	41,273	107
Eurasians	4,183	5
Europeans	11,894	22
Negro Africans	...	...
Buddhists	578	3
Other and unknown castes	136	2

The Diseases.

The following are the principal diseases that claimed the victims:—

Disease	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Respiratory system	1,053	219
Influenza	505	0
Ague and remittent fever	124	34
Old age	104	45
Debility	99	59
Nervous system	58	44
Digestive system	39	36
Diarrhoea	33	35

During the week the deaths occurred as follow among persons of different ages:—

	Last week	Corresponding week last year.
Under 1 year	334	172
1 to 5 years	291	70
All ages above 5 years	1,526	387

In the Different Wards.

The deaths occurred as follow in the different wards during the week:—

Fort ward	155
Mandvi ward	281
Bhuleshwar ward	332
Girgaum ward	253
Byculla ward	520
Parel ward	264
Mahim ward	336
Railways and homeless	10

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE OPERATIONS.

DR. TURNER VISITS DISPENSARIES.

Yesterday Dr. Turner Medical Officer of Health to the Bombay Municipality, accompanied by Dr. Sorabji, Assistant Medical Officer, visited some of the dispensaries of the Humanitarian League and inspected the epidemic relief work being carried on by that organisation. Some time was first spent at the Central Dispensary and Depot, Byculla, where the reports and registers were inspected and the organisation was explained. One of the Travelling Dispensaries was next visited at Umerkhadi and here the work of street relief was seen at first hand. Afterwards the disptnsaries at Kambekar Street, Tardeo and Mazagon were visited. On leaving Dr. Turner made the following entry in the Visitor's Book at the Central Depot:—

It has given me much pleasure to see the admirable work done by the Humanitarian League. It is really a well-organised business and the advantage of the Mobile Dispensary is very great. The distribution of medicine and milk and financial help to the poor goes a long way to remove the chance of a fatal issue. The greatest benefit, however, in my opinion is the manner in which the people are approached and the confidence inspired. Work of this kind is bound to be of the greatest help to the people and the Health Department will feel that in future epidemics they can appeal with confidence to the Humanitarian League whenever it is required.

J. F. TURNER.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Although the epidemic appears to be subsiding fresh cases daily come for treatment at the League's dispensaries and as long as this continues the work must be maintained. The Relief Committee of the League therefore appeal for further financial aid in order that the efficiency of the work shall not suffer: Cheques, cash or money orders should be sent to the Secretaries, Humanitarian League, 309 Shroff Bazaar.

The following is a further list of subscriptions received:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 8,776, Messrs. Amarchand Madhavji & Co. Rs. 251, Messrs. Velji Lakhamshi & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Ghelabhai Ghansi & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Dhanji Devshi & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Umarsi Raisi & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Kurpal Dungarsi & Co. Rs. 101, Mesrs. B. J. Maudan & Co. Rs. 101, Mr. Framji M. Cama Rs. 101, Messrs. Kurpal Harsi & Co. Rs. 101, Messrs. Dosabhai K. Patel and Family Rs. 101, Mr. Mahadeo L. Dahanukar Rs. 100, Mr. Nathubhai Motichand of Bulsar Rs. 100, Mr. Chotalal Kilachand J. P. Rs. 100, Mr Rameshwardas Birla Rs. 100, Messrs. Goculdas Dossa & Co. (2nd Instalment) with some bottles of medicines Rs. 100, Mr. Motilal Dahyabhai Jhaveri Rs. 100, Mr. Purushottam Shivramji Davare Rs. 100, Mr. Manekial Vadilal Shah Rs. 75, (soaps worth Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 cash), Some Residents of the Javaji Bldgs. in Chikalwadi, Grant Road Rs. 71-4, Messrs. Hanraj Moolji & Co. Rs. 51, Messrs. Puna Thackersey & Co. Rs. 51, Messrs. Hirji Amarsi & Co. Rs. 51, Messrs. Peraj Punja & Co. Rs. 51, Messrs. Kalyandas Kanji & Co. Rs. 51, Messrs. Devsi Khetsi & Co. Rs. 51, Mr. Mohonlal Maganlal Jhaveri Rs. 51, Messrs Punsey Devsi & Co. Rs. 51-4, Messrs. Jaksi Khimji & Co. Rs. 51-4, Messrs Punabhai Karamsi & Co. Rs. 51-4, Mr. Jagaghai Dalpatbhai Rs. 50, Mr. Vandravandas Dayaldas Rs. 50, Mr. Fardunji M. Kanga Rs. 50, Mr. Chunilal Hiralal Rs. 50, Mr. Raghunathji D. Mistri Rs. 25-4, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty Rs. 25, Mr. N. B. Vibhakar Bar-at-Law Rs. 25, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Rs. 25; Mr. Tulsidas Tribhovandas, Rs. 25; Messrs. Keshavji Tejsi & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Dayal Khatau & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Champsi Mansi & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Panachand Surji & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Salemahomed Padamshi & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Janmahomed Haji Musa & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Champsi Bhimji & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Ebrahim Currim & Sons, Rs. 25; Messrs. Abdul Karim Haji Habib, Rs. 25; "Abas" (c/o Dr. B. S. Shroff), Rs. 25; Mr. Bachubai Dinhamomed, Rs. 25; Mr. Pyar Ali Rahimtullah Mazagaonwala, Rs. 25; Mr. Govar Hema, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhikaji Ramji Warekar, Rs. 25; Mr. Rajaji Lakhmaji, Rs. 25; Mr. Vithaldas Bhikaji Mehta, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhikabhai Vithlaadas Mistri, Rs. 25; Mr. Jhinabhai Dulabhbai Mistri, Rs. 25; Mr. Ranchhod Narandas Mistri, Rs. 25; Mr. Karsondas Jiwandas Mistri, Rs. 25; Mr. Dahyabhai Morarji Damonia, Rs. 25; "Dadar-Hormajd" c/o Mr. Gandhi Rs. 21; Mr. Dayaram Gopalji Wadia Rs. 20-4; Mr. Mansingh Nathasingh Panjabi Rs. 20; Mr. Odhavji Narbheram Mithaiwala Rs. 20; Mrs Cowasji Patel and Family Rs. 20; One Gentleman and Family Rs. 20; "Three Students" Rs. 16; Mr. Ratanshi Chunilal Rs. 15; Messrs. B. Dattaram and R. Soman Rs 15; Mr. Fakirji Ramji Mhatre and his son Mr. Vishwanath Rs. 15; Mr. Khetu Vrijapal Rs. 12-4; Mr. Ratonji Purshottam Mistri Rs. 11-4; Mr. Gopalji Vithaldas Mistri Rs 10-4; Mr. Mulji Nagji Rs. 10-4; Mr. Sojpal Bidhoo Rs. 10-4; Mr. Cursetji Ardeshir Patel Rs. 10; Mr. F. J. Ginwala Rs 10; Mr Ramji Monshi Rs. 10; Mr. Isac Abdur Rehman Rs. 10; Messrs. Romanji and Syawakshah Rs. 10; Mr. Motilal Jekisondas Rs. 10; Mr. Kheraj Tga Rs. 5-4; Mrs Lily N. V. Desai Rs. 5; Mr. M. N. Desai Rs. 5; Mrs. P. F. R. Merchant, Rs. 5; Mr. Meghji Hirji Jangate Rs. 5; The Dhunjibhoy Ice Factory Rs. 5; Mr. R A. Jagirdar Rs. 2.

INFLUENZA IN HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 22.

This epidemic broke out early this month in these Dominions and to-day there is not a village or a town that is free from the fell disease. The death-rate is steadily climbing up and the daily average during the past week has been nearly 400 in Hyderabad alone, which, considering the population, is much heavier than in Bombay. Several prominent citizens have fallen victims to this epidemic. The Medical Department has not been slow to take measures to arrest the disease. Dr. A. Lankester, M.D., Director, Medical and Sanitation Department, immediately organised relief work and his efforts have been crowned with success. In response to his appeal several philanthropic gentlemen and public institutions organised "service bands" which are located in different parts of the city and suburbs. Mr. Naik, Pleader, is indefatigable in his efforts and has opened sixteen dispensaries in different localities and is distributing monetary help and diet to the poor. The Y. M. C. A. has nine centres which are supplied with mixtures by the Director of Medical Department. Mrs. Lankester, wife of Dr. A. Lankester, Miss Bertha Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. Mck. Wright, Mrs. Hydari, wife of Mr. A. Hydari, Home Secretary to Nizam's Government and her two daughters and Lieut. Bird have been busily engaged in preparing unit mixtures under the guidance of Dr. Lankester. Over three thousand ounces of concentrated mixtures are prepared and distributed daily and it is hoped that much good would result in the near future. All schools and colleges which were closed for a fortnight for Mohurrum still remain closed and the whole city is plunged into gloom. Plague, which broke out in Hyderabad and in different parts of the Dominions early last month and which threatened to assume serious proportions, has almost disappeared and the medical staff engaged in this work have been drafted to reinforce the staff organised to combat the influenza.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN SALSETTE.

Medical relief activities are progressing very satisfactorily in Salsette and the Malad and Borivli Government dispensaries are becoming important centres for the free treatment of indoor and outdoor patients. Fortunately the medical men employed for this noble work fully realise their responsibilities towards their afflicted brethren and are sparing no pains to abate the visitation both by preventive and curative measures. Great praise is due to the Bandra Hindu Association, whose Honorary Secretary Dr. Tendulkar desires it to be known that their free dispensary is not only open to the poor of Bandra, but to all the poor, no matter where they come from or to what place the medicine is to be taken to. Accordingly patients from Andheri and even the more distant suburbs have been treated by the Association's doctors. All who come for treatment are promptly attended to as free patients. The doctors say that in many cases they find it difficult to induce patients to avail themselves of their assistance. The Association is very anxious to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and they fully realise that this cannot be done without ample and adequate funds and to ensure this public confidence must be won which they feel is not possible unless the right of the public to enquire into their methods of work is fully recognised. They have, therefore, kept their account statements ready for inspection of the donors.

A seam of coal up-country within reasonable distance of rail and river has been discovered by Mr. H. D. Kirkpatrick, agent for Yacoob Abdul Ganny, Rangoon, and it seems very likely there is another seam beneath. The coal is pretty hard and does not crumble into dust. Prospecting operations have been undertaken and it is understood large sample will be offered to Burma Railways and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. The outcropping seam is 4ft. 6 inches thick. The coal appears good.

CAWNPORE DAILY DEATH ROLL OF 400

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 22.

The mortality from influenza is on the increase and the number of deaths daily for some days has been nearly 400. The schools and the Christ Church College are closed. Almost all the prominent doctors are suffering from the disease and the Dufferin Hospital for Women has been temporarily closed owing to the whole of the staff being on the sick list. The Cantonment authorities are running a motor car fitted up as a travelling dispensary which visits every one who is sick. The Municipal Board have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for medical relief in the city free of charge.

NO ABATEMENT IN BERARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, Oct. 22.

Influenza is still raging in the Berars. It is taking victims from all classes alike. More than 550 deaths have occurred from the 4th instant. Amraoti reports higher mortality. There are yet no signs of abatement of the epidemic. Public help is much more needed, though arrangements are being made in that direction. Almost every village is infected.

AT PORBANDAR

A correspondent writes:—The influenza epidemic is raging furiously and working havoc among the people of Porbandar in Kathiawar. To face this some philanthropic gentlemen of that city residing here have procured the services of Dr. K. J. Hansoti, who has met with success in treating a number of cases of influenza and pneumonia in Bombay. He left for Porbandar last Saturday.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF WORK AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is a well known fact that Influenza is doing much greater havoc in the City of Surat and the surrounding villages than it has ever done in Bombay. The figure of deaths rising upto 102 and never falling below 75 per day in a small city like Surat is a terrible and more so among the rural population, where this terrible epidemic is raging with greater fury. There are villages in the Surat district, where nearly one third of the population are affected at a time. It is therefore absolutely necessary to afford medical aid to the poorer and more ignorant classes and to do what is being done in Bombay by the Social Service League, the Humanitarian League and other bodies.

An attempt is already made in the same direction by a body of social workers. They have been privately and without any ostentation, administering Influenza pills, prepared by Mr. Mysoreker. Now they have commenced to do in public what they were doing in private. To distribute the medicine more systematically, they have opened fifteen centres in the different parts of Surat, where free medicine is supplied to poor. They have also procured Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Influenza mixture and kept a number of these bottles at each centre. The demand for the medicine is so great that daily expenditure of Rs. 50 is absolutely necessary. Besides much is to be done in affording relief to the surrounding villages. An appeal is therefore made to the sympathetic Bombay public and especially to the Surat inhabitants of Bombay to send timely help. Subscriptions should be remitted to Kalyanji V. Mehta, Hon. Supdt., Patidar Vidyarthi Ashram, Nanpura, Surat.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. MEHTA,
N. B. PANDYA,
Honorary Secretaries, Mitra Mandal.

Surat Oct. 20.

JAIN FEVER HOSPITAL.

The following list of donors to the Jain Fever Hospital at Hirabag is published:—Sheth Motichand Odhavji Rs. 100; Sheth Premchand Rattanji Rs. 500; Sheth Jethabhai Kushalchand Rs. 125; Sheth Hiralal Narandas Rs. 251; Sheth Jamnadas Morarji Rs. 125; Sheth Motichand Khutchand Rs. 25; Sheth Purshotam Rattanchand, Rs. 151; Sheth Vandravan Dayal, Rs. 51; Sheth Nanchand Kasturchand, Rs. 51; Sheth Mohanlal Hargovandas, Rs. 51; Bai Mangalabai Motichand Fakirchand, Rs. 25; Sheth Vadilal Lalcochand, Rs. 101; Sheth Shri Zalavady Jain Saugh, Rs. 100; Sheth Narotamdas Ramchand & Co., Rs. 100; Small Donations, Rs. 93-1-0; Rs. 1,849-1-0; Received before Rs. 21,847-0-0; Total Rs. 23,686-1-0.

CONTROL OF FOODGRAINS.

A Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary publishes the following notification of the War Purposes Board:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that all owners* of rice, wheat, jowari, bajri, gram and maize in the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including the Town and Island of Bombay, who have in their possession or control any of the food-grains above-mentioned in excess of 50 Bengal maunds shall, on or before the 8th day of November, furnish a statement showing the stocks of the food-grains mentioned above held by them or consigned to them or under order on their account or on account of any other party on the 1st day of November, and state the cost of such food-grains held by them or consigned to them or under order on their account or on account of such other party. In the case of stocks in the Town and Island of Bombay the return shall be made to the Director of Civil Supplies and in the case of districts to the Collector.

Any person intentionally omitting to make the return called for, or making a return which he knows or believes to be untrue, will be liable to punishment under clause 5 of the Ordinance.

* N. B.—An owner under the said Ordinance includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell.

BLACKMAIL TREATIES

THE BREST-LITOVSK FARCE.

"HEAVY INDEMNITIES."

The German press published in mail week the text of the German-Russian treaties which were signed on August 27.

In Clause 1 of the German-Russian supplementary treaty to the Brest Peace Treaty it is stated: "In so far as this has not yet been done, German-Russian Commissions will immediately be formed to fix the demarcation lines for all fronts where German and Russian troops face one another. These demarcation lines shall be so drawn that there are neutral zones between the respective fronts which zones must not be trodden by any members of the respective armies, with the exception of parlementaires. In so far as there is not yet regular traffic between the respective fronts, such traffic will be established by the demarcation commissions."

Clause 2, which deals with the separation movements in Russia, says *inter alia*: "In so far as is not otherwise prescribed in the peace treaty or in this supplementary treaty, Germany will in nowise interfere in the relations between Russia and parts of its territory, and will thus in particular neither cause nor support the formation of independent States in these territories."

Clause 3, dealing with North Russian territory, says: "Germany undertakes that no attacks of any sort shall be made on Russian territory from the Finnish side, whilst Russia will employ all means at its disposal, in defence of its neutrality, to expel Entente forces from the North Russian regions."

Clause 4, dealing with Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and Lithuania, says: "Russia, taking account of the position at present existing in Esthonia and Livonia, renounces sovereignty over these regions, as well as all interference in their internal affairs. Their future fate shall be decided in agreement with their inhabitants." The clause then sets forth arrangements to facilitate Russian commerce via Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and Lithuania, providing that Russia shall receive free harbour zones at Reval, Riga, and Windau, where the storage and parking of goods imported from or consigned to Russia can take place without hindrance, and exports and imports from Russian customs districts can be regulated by Russian officials.

According to Clause 5, Germany will evacuate Russian Black Sea territory, with the exception of the Caucasus which she occupied, when the peace treaty which is to be concluded between Russia and the Ukraine has been ratified.

In Clause 6 Russia agrees that Germany shall recognise Georgia as an independent State. Russia will promote the extraction of raw oil and raw oil products in the Baku district in so far as lies in her power, and will give Germany a quarter of the supplies obtained, or at least a certain number of tons monthly yet to be agreed upon. In so far as the yield may be insufficient for the delivery of this fixed quantity, it will be supplemented by supplies obtained elsewhere.

In Clause 7 Germany recognises the Russian ownership of the warships confiscated by the Germans after the ratification of the Peace Treaty, as well as Russia's claim to compensation for the Russian supplies seized by German troops after the conclusion of peace, except for those seized in the Ukraine and Finland.

HEAVY INDEMNITIES.

Clause 1 of the Russo-German Finance Agreement stipulates that Russia will pay Germany six milliard marks (£300,000,000) for the indemnification of Germans who suffered loss through Russian measures, regard being paid to corresponding Russian counterclaims, and the value of the stores seized in Russia by the German forces since the conclusion of peace. Of these six milliards an amount of one and a half milliard marks will be paid by a remittance of 245,564 kilogrammes of fine gold and 545,440,000 roubles in bank notes. This remittance will be made in five instalments, namely, 42,860 kilogrammes of the fine gold and 90,900,000 roubles in bank notes to be paid on September 19, 1918, and four amounts of 50,676 kilogrammes of fine gold and 113,635,000 roubles in bank notes to be paid respectively on September 30, October 31, November 30, and December 31, 1918. One milliard marks will be settled by the delivery of Russian goods in amounts of fifty million marks each by November 15 and December 31, 1918, amounts of 150,000,000 marks each by March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, 1919, and 300,000,000 by March 31, 1920. Two and a half milliards will be settled by December 31, 1918, by means of bonds to be taken up in Germany by the Russian Government, such loan bearing interest at 6 per cent. from January 1, 1919, and to be redeemed by amortisation of ½ per cent., together with the saved interest. The question of the remaining one milliard marks is reserved for special agreement in so far as its payment is not taken over, with Germany's assent, by the Ukraine and Finland in their negotiations with Russia regarding property. Clause 2 of the Financial Agreement deals with the handing over of respective bank deposits and credits. Clause 3 deals with the adjustment of certain differences in the respective economic systems of the two countries.

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process, so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the Hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the Ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancied and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most fined and delicate taste

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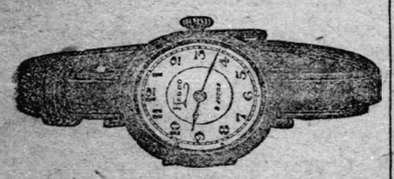

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GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

HOPELESS MILITARY SITUATION.

BARGAINING TO CONFUSE THE ISSUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

"Military Onlooker" in the course of his review says:—

Events of great military importance have taken place in the last week, especially on the Western front where we have gained a larger and more important area than in any other corresponding period since the beginning of the war. Heavy fighting has taken place on a greater part of the wide front from Verdun to the sea. The Germans have continued to offer stubborn resistance, but have failed to arrest our advance and their general inferiority has been very marked. Ludendorff has evidently too few troops and reserves at his disposal to accept battle on a large scale and with the exception of certain vital sectors has preferred to withdraw his armies to the lines in the rear. Wherever the Germans have opposed the Allied advance, they have been defeated, though our progress has been slow between Verdun and Vouziers. In this sector the Americans and French are meeting with strong opposition and the German Higher Command evidently considered it essential to stand firm in this area. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, an Allied advance would threaten important railway communications through Longuyon and Montmedy, and secondly, the line of the Meuse would be in danger.

The Metz-Verdun sector may be considered as the pivot on which the long German line from Verdun to the sea is swinging back. An Allied advance in this area would endanger the whole German system of retreat and also the line of the Meuse which is Germany's main line of resistance, west of the Rhine. Though we have gained less ground in this sector than on the rest of the front, our Allies have pinned down large numbers of German troops which have suffered heavy losses.

As appeared probable, our successful operations on October 8th and 10th on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front had the effect of forcing the enemy to carry out an important withdrawal between the Aisne and the Oise. General Rawlinson's attack, south of Le Cateau, on October 17th and the following days in cooperation with General Debeney's First French Army has resulted in an important advance, in which nearly 10,000 German prisoners and many guns were taken. Our troops have reached the line of the Oise-Sambre canal, south-east of Le Cateau. In consequence of this advance a further enemy retirement which may be expected south of the Oise-Sambre canal will assist the enemy in delaying our advance east of Le Cateau and in limiting our front of the attack.

COMPLETE GERMAN FAILURE IN FLANDERS.

The prineipal event of the past week has been the Allied victory in Flanders with great German withdrawal north and south of the Lys. As anticipated, an attack was launched by the British, French and Belgian troops on October 14th. It appears likely that the Germans had expected an Allied offensive in this area and realising their inability to withstand it, had made preparations for the evacuation of this portion of Belgium. In any case they completely failed to stem our advance which has already resulted in the occupation by our troops of a large and important area both north and south of the Lys. The loss of the Belgian coast with Ostend and Zeebrugge will greatly reduce the submarine menace to our shipping, whilst its possession will be a valuable asset to our communications. We have taken Courtrai, Bruges and Aeltre and are approaching Tournai and Ghent, the line of the Scheldt and the Ternuezen canal north of Ghent. The capture of Douai, Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing is of importance for many reasons and will cause great satisfaction throughout France. Few French towns of importance now remain in the German hands. Although the German retreat has been skilfully carried out some 15,000 prisoners and several hundred guns have been captured by the Allied troops in Flanders since October 14th.

INTERNAL TROUBLES IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

Whilst these military operations have been in progress political events of great importance have taken place. President Wilson's reply to the German peace overtures has been firm and clear and has met with the approval of all the Allied Powers. The German Reichstag meets on the 22nd and will doubtless discuss Germany's action and her position. There have been many reports and rumours during the past week, some baseless, some perhaps founded on fact, others possibly mere feelers put out by the German Government to test public opinion in Germany and in the Entente countries. From all these rumours one fact stands out clear and that is the intense desire of Germany for an early cessation of hostilities. The main reason for this desire is the determination of Germany's Allies to make peace. Germany's military successes had for years inspired in her allies a belief in her invincibility and had caused them to acquiesce in the continuance of the war in the hope of gaining a favourable peace. These hopes are now entirely destroyed. Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally. Turkey has in the last month lost more than a third of her fighting strength with vast territories and sees herself threatened at all points in Mespot, Syria, on the coast of Asia Minor and Europe. Austria-Hungary is longing for peace. Her losses have been enormous. Her people are discontended and she will soon see herself menaced with invasion on her wide southern frontier as well as on the Italian front. If to-day's reports from Budapest are true, Hungary is determined to break away from Austria and to establish her independence. In such conditions, it will be practically impossible for Austria to continue fighting. The Austrians and Turks see that their military situation is hopeless and so must every reasonable German. Germany's sole hope lay in decisive military victories on the Western front in 1918 or in the complete success of submarinism. Both have failed and Germany's temporary successes between March and July have had no result but to cause us to re-double our efforts.

ALLIED SUPERIORITY.

The Allied resources are in all respects immensely superior to those of the Central Powers but the real key of the whole situation is the question of the man-power and in this vital matter Germany's inferiority is so great as to render her position hopeless. For over 4 years she has been fighting against Russians, British, French, Americans, Italians, Belgians, Roumanians, Serbians, etc., and her losses have been enormous. No reliable figures are available, but it may be taken for granted that her total dead losses in killed prisoners and in men disabled by wounds or disease are in the neighbourhood of 7 millions. We are not, however, concerned with Germany's losses but with the number of men she can still put in the field. We know that she has some 180 infantry divisions on the Western front, plus some 33 divisions in other theatres of war. We know that her 1919 class is exhausted and that she has no reserves but boys of 18 years of age and under. With the returned wounded and some few that can still be combed out her total available strength is approximately as follows:—(a) on the Western front 180 infantry divisions (at an average strength of 11,000 to 12,000) 2,100,000; cavalry divisions, corps army and G. H. Q. troops E. G. artillery, flying corps, sappers, recruit depots, ordnance, medical units, supply and transport services, railway and L. of C. troops 1,000,000; total 3,100,000. (b) Other fronts including Russia, the Caucasus, Roumania, Turkey, Servia, etc. 33 infantry divisions known to be stronger in battalions than those on the Western front 450,000, other troops 300,000, total 750,000. (c) In Germany recruits and regimental depots, guards over prisoners and railways, coast defence troops and frontier guards, clerical establishments, etc., 750,000, convalescing, sick and wounded 500,000, German navy, marines, etc., 200,000, total 1,450,000. Grand total 5,300,000. This grand total of 5,300,000 men represents the approximate number of Germans available for service from the ages of 18 to 48. It does not pretend to be accurate, but it may be taken as a reasonable approximation to the real figures on the Western front. The total ration strength is generally about 3 times the number of infantry. The figures of 3,100,000 should, therefore, be nearly correct as we know there are rather more than a million German infantry apart from machine-gunners. This figure of 3,100,000 is not really very great when compared with the Allied strength. There are some 2 millions of Americans in France and there is no reason to suppose that there are less French or British. Our present superiority on the Western front must, therefore, be in the approximate ratio of 2 to 1 and will constantly increase by next June.

GERMANY'S HOPELESS MILITARY SITUATION.

The Americans should send 4 million men in Europe, an army which would alone exceed anything the Germans could oppose to it. If Germany's allies deserted her, the whole of her southern frontiers would be open to attack, an advantage which should be invaluable in view of our enormous numerical superiority. In the event of a prolonged struggle, there would moreover be the possibility of Denmark and Holland being drawn into the war which would be a further advantage to us as it would lengthen Germany's front and increase the number of her adversaries. These considerations show that Germany's military situation is hopeless in regard to the man-power, apart from other questions e.g., material resources, the morale of the nation etc. As regards the morale, it is well known that the German people is longing for peace and recent events show a great change in the discipline of the army and in the submissiveness of the nation. For instance, there is evidence from German official sources of much insubordination amongst the troops that are being transported to the line. It is said that troops obey neither orders nor instructions and have even offered resistance and have assaulted their superiors. Numerous cases of insubordination occurred towards those in charge of drafts, and escorts and towards railway officials and sentries. Germany's official attitude to President Wilson's last note has been so camouflaged by inaccurate and mendacious reports that the probable terms of her reply remain doubtful. The assembly of the Reichstag appears to have been fixed for to-morrow the 22nd. When it meets, the hopelessness of Germany's position will be well known to every member. That will not however prevent the Government and the pan-German party from making a further effort at negotiation. They may be expected to claim that the actual military situation is still good and that no enemy is yet on the German territory. Such arguments will deceive no one, for every German knows by this time that a complete Allied victory is assured and that if the war were prolonged it lies in the power of our armies to overrun the whole of Germany.

GERMANY'S BARGAIN.

President Wilson laid down three conditions in his Note as a preliminary to negotiations. The evacuation of all Allied territory the cessation of atrocities both on land and sea, the establishment of a trustworthy Government in Germany. The first two conditions are likely to meet with little opposition except as regards guarantees for evacuation. In any case the forced evacuation of the French and Belgian territory is proceeding so rapidly that guarantees are losing much of their importance. The third condition will, however, present the most serious obstacle to an early settlement. Germany's rulers are unlikely to abandon their power without a struggle. They may be expected to make an attempt to secure a peace which will retain the Hohenzollern dynasty and something approximating to the present form of Government under the pretext of safeguarding the interests of the German nation. With this object the German Government will no doubt try to bargain and to confuse the issues. An appeal will be made to the patriotism of the German people who will be told that their liberty and the existence of Germany are menaced by the Allies. The conservative party, the party of the Prussian Junkers led by von Heydebrand has already shown its hand. This party has long ruled Germany-though its numbers are small only between 30 and 40 out of 397, members of the Reichstag. There is good reason to believe that Germany's rulers will continue to struggle against their fate and are not yet prepared to accept unconditional surrender. Every thinking German must, however, realise that our terms are not directed against the existence of the German nation. They have been so clearly stated as to leave no doubt as to their meaning. The present military situation and the certainty of its becoming still more unfavourable to Germany as time goes on, the attitude of Austria-Hungary and the impotence of Turkey should be the strongest of all arguments in the favour of the early acceptance of our terms.

With the Kite-Balloon Section.

(BY "WING ADJUTANT.")

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

The work of the Kite-Balloon Section of the Royal Air Force has, perhaps, not received the recognition which is its due. The officer observers who ascend in baskets take their full share of the dangers of the air without the possibility of directly hitting back. True, through their work they hit back and hit hard in the best of ways—with heavy guns.

It is not generally known that the shape of the Kite-Balloons—sausages with bulging fins at the sides of one end and underneath—is due to the hunt for a stable position to observe from. The spherical captive balloon usually keeps up a rotating motion, sickening the unfortunate observer and making it impossible for him to concentrate on this work. The shape of the envelope now in use ensures steadiness.

Slung from the gas bag is a wicker basket containing telephones and other instruments whilst attached to the sides on the exterior are several conical structures looking like candle-snuffers. These are the parachutes to which the observers often have to trust their lives. Usually two officers are sent up together in the basket.

Observation is carried out at all hours of the day when visibility is good enough. The balloons ascend at the end of a cable some little distance behind the lines and when sufficient altitude has been reached work commences.

Arrangements have probably been made previous to the ascent as to what positions are to be shelled, when a known object is in view, and the observer advises the battery when he is ready to commence. A single shot may be fired, the burst observed and a correction sent to the battery. The next shot is closer, another correction is sent and so on until the right range is found when the whole battery will concentrate on the target until it is put out of action.

Then the observer trains the guns on to target number two. Frequently a good observer will at the same time train two or three batteries on to as many different targets with complete success

If this were all, the life of those in the basket would be simple, but it must not be imagined that the Germans allow the K.-B. S. to work unmolested. In many cases the work of observation is interrupted by a German machine told off to drive down the balloon. If this aeroplane can avoid the protecting patrol which usually guards the balloons, the chances are the observers' lives will be filled with excitement.

Out of the clouds suddenly dives a scout flying straight at the balloon. Anti-aircraft fire opens on the raider and the sky is dotted with puffs of smoke. These the German airman nose down, all out, has no great difficulty in avoiding, and when within range he pours out a stream of incendiary bullets. He can scarcely miss so large a target and should the gas ignite the chances of the observers are slight.

Those below begin to haul down the balloon, hoping to bring it to safety before much damage is done. The observers, if unhit have the choice of remaining where they are and taking the chance of being hauled down safely, or jumping overboard, trusting to the parachutes.

If the latter choice is made they climb over the edge of the basket and drop into space. The parachutes are always attached firmly to their bodies and the fall pulls them from their cases. For a moment the men whistle through the air; then the fabric opens and steadies the descent, and they slowly drift with the wind towards earth.

This is the moment often chosen by German pilots for an absolutely unnecessary cruelty. Having destroyed the balloon, or at least forced it to descend, the pilot turns his guns on the helplessly drifting observers, using them as the target on which to practise shooting. Sometimes he succeeds in this cold-blooded murder; often he is driven off before he can achieve his object, and the observers' fall continues.

If they jump overboard at a great height and the wind blows in the direction of the German lines they may descend only to be captured on arrival. Should better luck attend them they fall in the British lines, alighting with only the force of about a six foot drop.

Instances have been known when the parachute fails to act. Fortunately these cases are rare, though at the best the lot of the K. B. S. is an unenviable one.

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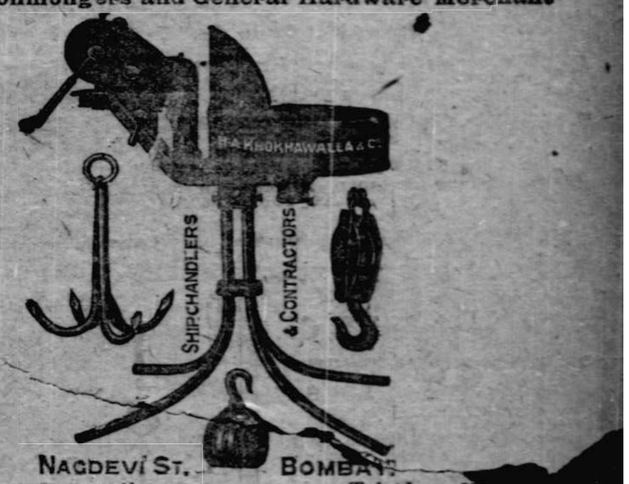

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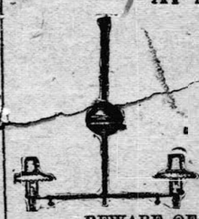

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	2 p.m.
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.877 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.725 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 "
Minimum do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,SE,W,WNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	95 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.		h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.		h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	23	m	1	11	30 0	23	m	7	13	17 11
Thur.	24	m	1	6a	27 4		m	7	18a	15 7
		m	2	1	29 2	24	m	8	8	18 8
Fri.	25	m	1	55a	26 4		m	7	59a	16 11
		m	2	53	28 2	25	m	9	11	19 5
Sat.	26	m	2	48a	25 3		m	8	49a	17 5
		m	3	40	27 1	26	m	10	37	19 10
Sun.	27	m	3	53a	24 3		m	9	53a	18 9
		m	5	0	26 2	27	m	0	4	19 9
Mon.	28	m	5	22a	23 9		m	11	24a	19 10
		m	6	12	25 8	28	m	1	5a	19 3
Tues.	29	m	6	52a	24 0					
		m	7	20	25 6	29	m	0	50	20 2
		m	8	8a	24 8			1	54a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	23 (Wednesday)	Sunrise.	6h. 35m.	Sunset.	6h. 11m
"	24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 36m.	"	6h. 10m
"	25 (Friday)	"	6h. 36m.	"	6h. 10m
"	26 (Saturday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 9m
"	27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 8m
"	28 (Monday)	"	6h. 37m.	"	6h. 8m
"	29 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 38m.	"	6h. 7m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Oct. 5d. 4h. 35.2m. a.m.; First quarter: 13d. 10. 34-0m. p.m. Full Moon 20d. 3h. 4.8m. a.m. Last quarter, 20d. 16h. 35.2m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 23rd October, 1918, was 30.118 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues above normal at most stations; night temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is considerably below normal. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout; night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Day temperature is in moderate excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is moderately above normal throughout.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal, the defect being considerable in Berar. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is in defect at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Belgaum. Humidity is in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature is above the average except in south Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar, while a few showers are also reported from Ceylon and south-east Madras; the only remarkable fall is 1.40in. at Trivandrum. Conditions are on the whole similar to those obtaining yesterday.

Dry weather appears likely except in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of October, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Oct.)	88.4	70.3	55	..	0	—0.04
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	—0.08
Do. (th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Oct.)	93.4	80.3	69	..	0	—0.21
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.8	61.6	43	..	1.41	—3.44
Rawalpindi	91.5	58.1	43	..	14.46	—7.74
Lahore	96.2	58.9	61	..	6.97	—7.63
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	—4.4c
Ambala	96.1	63.3	31	..	0.44	..
Delhi	94.2	66.8	34	..	10.26	—13.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.0	66.2	30	..	11.83	—12.24
Mainpuri	97.3	62.0	34	..	11.82	—12.20
Jhansi	99.1	63.3	32	..	14.46	..
Cawnpore	96.2	65.5	33	..	15.82	—17.22
Allahabad	97.8	62.0	36	..	25.44	—10.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.5	60.2	44	..	0	—2.19
Karachi	88.0	71.6	64	..	0.10	—5.82
Ajmer	96.0	51.1	34	..	5.63	—12.40
Jaipore	98.5	61.3	37	..	8.48	—12.85
Kotah	100.6	67.6	34	..	14.92	—9.60
Mount Abu	83.2	67.4	24	..	35.64	—20.39
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	99.8	67.3	41	..	2.77	—12.87
Dwarka	91.8	70.0	52	..	1.03	—12.63
Veraval	95.1	73.5	36	..	5.37	—12.15
Rajkot	102.0	65.8	29	..	8.27	—17.04
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	..	..	..	—15.93
Surat	101.9	69.7	52	..	15.18	—24.79
Ahmedabad	104.3	71.2	42	..	7.13	—21.28
Deesa	101.9	65.4	47	..	15.35	—7.33
Neemuch	96.1	63.2	48	..	18.74	—7.86
Indore	96.3	60.6	53	..	15.40	—15.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.1	58.2	58	..	37.15	—13.84
Saugor	94.6	68.7	35	..	31.17	—10 53
Hoshangabad	95.1	60.4	62	..	25.80	—19.75
Khandawa	98.3	61.1	37	..	13.06	—14.48
Akola	98.6	62.5	35	..	9.41	—9.58
Amraoti	96.6	67.8	27	..	17.22	—13.04
Nagpur	94.6	60.9	48	..	27.64	—16.99
Chanda	92.5	60.2	63	..	35.27	—12.79
Raipur	93.1	65.0	61	..	60.46	+14.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	75.8	76	..	22.99	—46.54
Ratnagiri	97.1	73.9	38	..	52.80	—45.37
Marmugao	89.3	..	76	..	56.01	—33.03
Karwar	90.7	74.0	93	..	62.13	—52.17
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	6.40	—13.95
Ahmednagar	93.2	58.5	31	..	..	..
Poona	94.8	60.4	43	..	54.0	—18.14
Sholapur	94.8	67.0	35	..	8.66	—16.19
Bijapur	91.4	64.9	45	..	5.01	—11.52
Belgaum	88.0	65.5	49	..	20.66	—22.88
Aurangabad	94.1	64.1	26	..	7.43	—17.16
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.4	62.0	42	..	16.79	—20.63
Hyderabad	89.6	64.0	54	..	15.90	—10.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	75.5	79	0.03	62.59	—51.25
Calicut	87.8	76.6	90	..	47.00	—49.47
Cochin	90.6	74.9	80	0.16	42.22	—40.73
Colombo	86.1	75.1	96	0.12	23.56	—6.18
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	70.2	74	..	24.75	—4.00
Bellary	93.3	68.5	47	..	8.53	—5.31
Cuddapah	95.9	70.3	56	..	12.03	—10.56
Madras	92.0	73.4	65	..	8.87	—13.72
Bangalore	83.0	62.9	65	0.02	13.68	—11.56
Coimbatore	87.2	68.4	76	0.10	4.81	—5.55
Trichinopoly	92.0	75.1	63	..	10.86	—5.73
Negapatam	85.0	76.1	68	0.05	6.72	—9.11

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